THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1858. NO. 20.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1.75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half square, from the Court House—"COMPILER" on the sign.

Administrator's Notice.

HESTHER SPONSELLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Hesther Sponseller, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB SPONSELLER, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 25, 1858. 6t

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN WILDESIN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Wildesin, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WILDESIN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 11, 1858. 6tp

Administrator's Notice.

LOUISA HEMLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Louisa Hemler, (wife of Matthias Hemler,) late of Oxford township, Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS MARSHALL.

Adm'r with the will annexed.

Dec. 28, 1857. 6t

Executor's Notice.

JACOB MYERS'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Myers, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISRAEL MYERS, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 25, 1858. 6t

Money Lost.

WAS lost, by the subscriber, on Wednesday last, between Gettysburg and Blough's Tavern, on the York Turnpike, a Leather Purse, containing upwards of $30, in notes and specie. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the money and purse at *The Compiler* office, in Gettysburg.

ADOLPHE KLOEPPER.

Jan. 25, 1858. 3t

Dog Lost.

WAS stolen or strayed away from the subscriber, in Gettysburg, on Friday night last, a yellow Dog, about six months old, of heavy build, and had a leather band, with a black ring in it, around his neck. A suitable reward will be given for the return of the dog, or information of his whereabouts.

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Jan. 25, 1858.

Pay Up!

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob Mickly, of D. of D., the proprietor of the "Orphan Boy" and "Cobham" during the season of 1856, has transferred the accounts for service of said horses to the undersigned.—Payments may be made at Danner & Ziegler's store, in Gettysburg—by those more convenient, to myself, residing in Franklin township. As the accounts are already of sufficiently long standing, prompt payment is earnestly urged. If not paid before the 1st of March, the accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN HARTMAN.

Jan. 25, 1858. 3t

WM. GILLESPIE. HENRY THOMAS.

Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Wattles' Hotel.

Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Great Excitement!

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH STILL AHEAD!

TAKE NOTICE that we have just received a new and splendid lot of *HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES*, which we offer to the public CHEAPER than ever, having put down our stock to the *lowest* living profits.—Under these arrangements we can put our goods within the reach of ALL, as to style, quality and PRICE. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the sign of the "BIG BOOT," Chambersburg street, below Buehler's Drug Store.

☞Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice and by the best of workmen.

October 19, 1857.

Removed to Hanover.

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Washington House at Abbottstown, has taken HERSHEY'S OLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Table is supplied with the best the market and garden can afford, and his Bar with the choicest of liquors. His Stables are commodious, and attended by careful Ostlers. Give him a call. You will always find FRANK on the spot, ready and willing to make everybody comfortable. [April 27, 1857.

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

☞Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

☞The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

Ladies,

Don't wait pretty DRESS GOODS, at low prices! Go to Fahnestocks' and buy them. Their stock is cheaper and prettier than elsewhere. Their stock comprises Delaines, Cashmeres, French Merinos, Alpaca Mohairs, Plaids, &c. Also a very rich looking article of Mosaic Antique for dresses. Don't forget to look at them.—FAHNESTOCKS'.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate as follows:

No. 1.—My late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.

No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 29 feet on street, with Stable, &c.

No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 32 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.

No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 23 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.

No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 3 Acres.

No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.

No. 8.—Lot in Baltimore street, with Log Dwelling, &c.

No. 9.—Lot northeast of town, containing about 4½ Acres.

No. 10.—Tract of Land in Hamiltonban township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 51 Acres, part cleared and part in first-rate timber.

No. 11.—Coach Establishment in Shepherdstown, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.

☞Titles good and terms to suit purchasers. Enquire of D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., Gettysburg, or the undersigned residing in Shepherdstown, Va. C. W. HOFFMAN.

N. B.—If not sold by the 1st of March, the above properties will be for Rent.

Jan. 18, 1858.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to remove, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, three miles from Gettysburg, *on Wednesday, the 24th day of February next*, the following property, viz: 4 HORSES, 4 Milch Cows, (two are expected to calve before the sale,) 1 Durham Bull, Young Cattle, and Hogs; one narrow-tread three-horse Wagon, with Stone Bed, Hay Ladders, Ploughs and Cultivators, Winnowing Mill, Horse Gears, and other farming implements. Also, a Sleigh, Grindstone, &c., together with Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Cupboards, Bedsteads, Iron Kettles, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

MOSES SCHWARTZ.

Jan. 25, 1858. ts

Mill and Farm for Sale.

I WILL sell at Private Sale, my MILL AND FARM, situate in Germany township, Adams county, within one mile and a half of the Littlestown Railroad, and when the Railroad is extended to Taneytown it will in all probability pass close by. The farm contains 37½ Acres, more or less, 10 to 12 acres is heavily timbered and about 10 acres of good meadow bottom, the land is mostly of the slate soil and very susceptible of a high state of cultivation. Lime acts well upon it, and limestone is near by. Possession given first of April next. GEO. ARNOLD.

Jan. 25, 1858. 6t

☞James Stahle who is in possession of the property will show it.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on the road leading from McSherrystown to the York Turnpike, about 1½ miles from the latter, *on Thursday, the 25th of February next*, the following property, viz: 3 HORSES, Cows and Young Cattle, Three-horse Wagon, Horse Gears, Ploughs and Harrows, Cultivators, Winnowing Mill, 2 Grind Stones, Cow Chains, Rakes, Forks, &c. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Bureau, Stoves, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chests, Shot Gun, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

EMANUEL GOLDEN.

Jan. 18, 1858. ts

Cheap Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO. have now on hand, at their Clothing Emporium, a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of our own getting up, made out of our own cloths, and warranted to be made in the very best manner and style, among which are Dress Coats of every variety, Over-coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Monkey Jackets, &c., also Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Claret, Drab and Green Cloths, for Over-coats, with trimmings to suit, sold cheap; also cheap Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Cords and men's wear generally. We have just received the fall fashions, and have hands constantly employed cutting out and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment ready made, we will take your measure and make you a suit on short notice. Call and see us. The above goods will be sold cheap for cash.

Oct. 12, 1857.

Cabinet Ware & Chairs.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Cabinet and Chair-making business, in Baltimore street, near Middle, where they will manufacture all kinds of FURNITURE, such as Dressing and Common Bureaus, Tables of various descriptions, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Stands, and every other article in their line—ALL of the best workmanship and good materials, which will enable them to warrant their work. Also, every variety of CHAIRS.

COFFINS made at short notice, and in the various styles.

House Painting and Papering attended to, and done in the best manner.

Their prices will be as low as the lowest, as all who may patronize them will acknowledge.

☞Lumber and country produce taken in exchange for work.

NORBECK & REILLEY.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23, 1857. 1y

MILLINERY.—MISS LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see. [apr. 21, '56.

A SPLENDID lot of Buffalo Robes, Buffalo Gum and Calf-Skin Overshoes, selling very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

SHIRTS, Colars and Bosoms, wool and cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking Canes—not to be beat in quality or price. Call at SAMSON'S.

A SUPERIOR article of Black Lead for blackening Stoves, for sale by SHRADE & BUEHLER.

The Poet's Corner.

WHAT I LOST BY KISSING KATE.

There was Lizzie, Kate and Mary,
All three beautiful and young;
But the name of Mary ever
Lingered longest on my tongue,
And I hopes in secret cherished
Of a home where she was queen,
But one day those sweet hopes perished,
And left life a desert scene.

They and I were once together,
Frolicing beneath the moon,
In the midst of mildest weather—
In the odorous month of June,
And sweet Mary said, "Since kisses
In the moonlight time are due,
I would take this best of blisses
From Kate's lips, if I were you."

Scarcely had the thought been spoken,
Ere, with heart and eye elate,
I had claimed the honied token
From the rosy lips of Kate.
But, alack! in thus obeying,
I had made a sad mistake;
For in heart the girl was saying,
"Kate will lose what I shall take."

"KISS KATE!" that is what she told me;
But its meaning was—KISS ME?
Oh, vain heart! and oh! eyes silly,
Thus to fail the truth to see!
So we parted—I with sorrow.
She with scorn, perhaps, with hate;
And my heart grows sad by knowing
What I lost by kissing Kate.

Select Miscellany.

Impressive Words of Gen. Shields.

A volunteer in the Mexican war, writing from Baltimore to the National Intelligencer, says:

"May I ask a small space in the columns of your paper for the purpose of laying before its readers the few words that escaped the lips of Gen. James Shields when he was being carried off the field of battle at "Cerro Gordo," Mexico?—supposed at the time to be mortally wounded and dying, having been shot through the body with an 'escopet' ball. I was one of the party that assisted in conveying him from the field, and the words are as vividly impressed upon my mind as if they had just met my ears. They were these;

"'Men, I am of no further use to my country! You are. Lay me down and let me die; I might as well die here as to be taken off to die. You are all strong, able bodied men, able to do your country some service. For God's sake lay me down and go and do your duty.'"

The Slandered.

A venerable old man says: "Let the slandered take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones."

The old man is right. Who ever saw thieves throw stones at the birch, maple, or elm-tree? The more fruit the tree bears, and the richer it is, the more it is likely to attract the attention of the thief.

No man that tries to do his duty to his fellows, and endeavors to live to bear the fruits of true religion in his daily conduct, can for a moment suppose that he will pass along through life without being slandered more or less. Such a man will of necessity have some enemies; and these enemies will try in every way to injure him, and, among others, they will not be slow in stirring up the polluted waters of defamation and slander.

A man who has no enemies is merely a milk-and-water nothing. We would not give three figs for such a man.

He who is anything, who makes his mark in the world, who does good, will have enemies; and, if he have them, he will be sure to be slandered.

Nineteen Months Without Food.

Death.—Mrs. Hayes, of the town of Day, Saratoga county, whose case we detailed some time since, and who had lived nineteen months without food or drink, has expired. She remained insensible for fifteen months of the period, and up to a few days of her death, when she seemed to revive and spoke occasionally. After her death her body was opened and a snake five feet long and half an inch thick was taken from her stomach. It was alive when removed, but died soon after. The case is a very remarkable one, and it is to be regretted that it was not subjected to scientific examination, but the location was unfavorable to that.

An Election Incident.

It is related that at the recent election in Worcester, Mass., a candidate for alderman went up to vote very near the close of the polls, and taking a ticket scratched his name off. His rival for the office asked him why he did this, saying he himself put his own name in the ballot box. So he scratched his name on again. Soon afterwards he was found to be elected by one vote, and that his vote, cast at the solicitation of his rival.

☞A Tennessee paper records the manufacture of a novel beverage, in the shape of wine manufactured from tomatoes. Good judges pronounce it excellent. Its ingredients are the juice of the tomato and sugar. It resembles champagne in point of color.

☞The woodman who "spared that tree" has run short of wood, and is almost splitting with vexation to think how green he was.

☞Worldly joy is a sunflower which shuts when the gleam of prosperity is over.

An Incident of the Revolution.

A circumstance occured during the gloomy winter of 1776-7, which has not found its way into histories, but which we copy from a late number of the *Democratic Review*. It was one among the many during the Revolution, which appeared to be providential allotments in our favor. The writer received the account of it from a son of Richard H. Lee, and from Francis Lightfoot Lee, who were members of Congress, in Philadelphia, at the time. These gentlemen were accustomed to mention it as a providential interference in behalf of their country.

"When General Washington was retreating through the Jerseys in the winter of 1776-7 and had crossed the Delaware, his lead and bullets had nearly failed, and he would be unable, without a considerable supply, to make the brilliant and successful movements which recovered New Jersey, and reinspired the country with new hope and confidence in their Commander-in-chief. In this darkest hour of the war, Congress had made every effort to supply the so-much-needed article. All the lead that could be found in public and private places had been obtained—Lead pipes had been melted and the plates torn from the roofs of houses; but still a small quantity only could be obtained. Just then in the darkest moment of despondency, Robert Morris, who had been called the "financier" of the Revolution and whose extensive credit and mercantile transactions in Europe, and whose unflinching devotion to his country, has laid that country under never-ceasing obligations, received a letter from one of his ships which had escaped British cruisers, informing him that the vessel was within the capes, and would reach Philadelphia at such a time, and was *ballasted with lead*, amounting to a very large quantity. This letter the patriotic Morris—for such we delight to call him—received late in the day, and after Congress had adjourned. He joyously informed the members he could see before morning. Early the next morning, Morris and many members repaired to the wharf anxiously looking out for the expected vessel. For some time she did not appear. The members repaired to the hall with saddened countenances, and on the assembling of the House, the letter of Morris was read and the looked-for supply was eagerly expected.

Morris was too anxious to remain in his seat in the House; he returned to the wharf, straining his eye down the river. At length the goodly vessel heaves in sight and her owner recognizes the stars and stripes. The news spreads rapidly through the city and reaches Congress, a scene of joyful emotion instantly succeeds and the hearts of these glorious beloved men send up to Heaven their grateful thanksgiving for the relief about to be received in the hour of despair.

The ship arrived *ballasted with lead*, which the Captain of his own apparent will, (but as our fathers rationally piously believed, by the leadings of a good Providence,) had for the *first time* resolved to use for that purpose. By God's overruling providence, the vessel escapes the perils of storm and capture; arrives at the exigent moment; a large supply of lead is immediately obtained; our great Commander recrosses the Delaware and saves our country.—*Laus Deo.*"

Strange or Not?—We are informed that the people of the town of Bristol, up the Delaware, for many years refused to establish a fire engine company, and they were almost wholly exempt from casualties by fire. In an evil hour, however, such a company was at last organized, when their troubles began, by almost a nightly alarm of fire. The annoyance eventually became so great that, in their indignation, the people rose and extinguished the company, and with it there were no more fires to extinguish.

Proposed Amalgamation in the Public Schools.—The proposition to abolish the colored schools and force into our public instruction social equality that does not exist elsewhere, and which cannot be carried out in the schools without a disruption of the whole system, we see is again before the Rhode Island General Assembly. The movement, it is said, does not come from any dissatisfaction on the part of the colored people, except such as has been stirred up by busy meddlers.

☞Old King Lear, in the play, when he was out in the storm, said in apostrophe to the rain, wind, thunder and lightning:

"You owe me no subscription."

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says he wishes he could say as much to all his readers!

We heartily unite our palms with those of Prentice in the wish. We should be extremely glad to have the privilege of saying so about five hundred of our subscribers now in arrears.

"You owe me no subscription."

Will delinquent subscribers take the hint and hand in the "material aid" we need? Who will be the first?

☞What it costs annually to support the Royal Family of England, if properly expended, would provide food for forty thousand families of working men!

An Obituary "Notice."—The editor of the Raleigh Christian Advocate has on hand an obituary notice which fills fifty-six pages of foolscap paper. He very properly says, "We have not time to read it, nor room to publish it."

☞New York has nearly five hundred miles of paved streets.

Marshal Ney an American.

The Tuolumne Courier, referring to C. J. Rondolph, who lost his life in the Columbia fire several months ago, quotes the following extract of a letter lately received from his native place:

"Captain Rudolph was a near relative of Marshal Ney, of Waterloo notoriety. You are aware that Napoleon selected his officers from the bravest men of the ranks; and as Ney's earlier history has never been published, it may not generally be known that his real name was Michael Rudolph. He was raised in this county, (Cecil county, Maryland.) He chose a life on the seas, and was wrecked in a Spanish vessel on the coast of Spain. He was picked up and conveyed to France, after which his relatives in this county received letters from him over the name of Marshal Ney. The French Minister at one time made the family a visit in remembrance of the above facts."

A Devoted Wife.

Referring to the recent death of Col. Wynkoop, by the accidental discharge of a gun, in the hands of his servant, a correspondent of the Boston *Post* gives the following affecting incident:

Colonel Wynkoop, of Pennsylvania, led into the field of Mexico a regiment second in point of discipline to no regiment of volunteers, except perhaps Breckinridge's Kentuckians. He was distinguished in many engagements; he captured General Valencia and staff; and at the close of the war, he returned to his home with laurels. He is now dead. The circumstances are familiar. With his wife who is an invalid, he was visiting the interior of Pennsylvania for recreation and change of scene. The country is wild there, and sparely settled. One morning he went out with his servant to shoot game for his wife. In handing him the gun, the servant by accident discharged it; the contents took effect in his leg, severed the artery, and he lived but a few minutes. This has been told before.

An absurd superstition prevails among the ignorant inhabitants of the region, against touching a dead body before an inquest has set upon it. The servant had been sent at once for aid to some distance, and in vain did Mrs. Wynkoop endeavor to induce—by supplication—by promises, by offers of money—the stultified neighbors to shelter and care for her husband's body. It was a dark night. He still lay where he fell; and there, in that howling wilderness, with the clammy dampness of midnight gathering on her garments, did that delicate woman, as frail as the wild flowers around her, that folded their petals together, in that weird solitude, sit alone on the chill turf, supporting on her knee the head of her husband; and there remained keeping her lonely vigil until the breaking of the gray dawn, alone with her dead and with her bleeding heart.

If the incident be a sad one, it becomes a season set apart to lessons and pledges of affection.

☞The way the little son of Louis Napoleon takes his airing is a show for any one to see, though all may not regard it in the same way. He rides in a large *coupe* carriage, drawn by four horses, conducted by two postilions, and the nurse holds him up at the window, that the people may see this really fine-looking baby. Two liveried servants on horseback precede the carriage about two hundred yards, and are followed by half a dozen lancers, bearing, of course, the small uniform flag upon each lance, as if to amuse the youngster. Immediately in front of the leading carriage horse is another mounted servant, and two others are seated in the rear. At the side of the carriage rides a gentleman in plain clothes, called in English an equerry, and in the rear is a detachment of lancers—perhaps ten or twelve in number—under the charge of an officer; the whole cavalcade moving at a rapid pace. To one who has had several boys quite as promising as this Prince, escorted at his age by a single nurse, this expensive show seems useless, if not ridiculous; but it is not so considered by the French people.

☞A girl aged fifteen, in the employ of Mr. Wm. Blair, of Pittsburg, Pa., was discovered on the return of the family from church, last Sunday, lying on the floor, tied hand and foot, and her clothes much burned. She said that two men, with blackened faces had forced open the kitchen door, tied her, &c., and had then ransacked the house; and a gold watch was missing. The girl afterwards acknowledged that, in handling the watch, she broke the crystal, and, for fear of being reprimanded, she had tied herself up, burned her clothes, and hid the watch, and concocted the story about the things; and proved it by producing the watch from a corner where she had secreted it.

A Singular Lake.—There is a lake covering nineteen hundred acres in Wright county, Iowa, about one hundred and fifty miles west of Dubuque, which is surrounded by a regular stone wall, five feet wide at the top, and in some places, where the water would be likely to overflow the prairie, ten feet high. As the pioneers found the wall there, the question arrises.—"Who built it?" Another remarkable fact is that the lake has no visible feeder or outlet.

☞A sublime spectacle is that of two inveterate tobacco chewers driving a sharp bargain over a load of wood.

☞In some parts of Central America, ivory is so abundant, that Dr. Livingstone saw seventy elephant's tusks around one chief's grave.

A Spirited Woman.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that a married lady of Dover, Delaware, met a gentleman from the same place on the porch of a hotel in Smyrna, a short time since, and cowhided him severely. It was not stated what the provocation was, which induced the lady to pursue such a bold method of redress; but a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing from Smyrna, Del., gives the following full and interesting details of the "affair," which, he says, created a great deal of conversation, speculation and excitement in "the little Diamond State:"

At Dover there lives a gentleman of very considerable fortune, a man of unblemished integrity, a ripe scholar, and barring his eccentricities, a very pleasant and useful citizen. He is blest with an excellent wife and several interesting little children. Throughout this gentleman's life, it has been his misfortune, greatly to the regret of his numerous friends, to get on what is called "*a frolic*," but which, in his case, (as he never done anything by halves,) may more properly, though perhaps less elegantly, be styled "*a regular bust*."

Of late years his delinquencies in this respect have been less frequent, and his friends have had sanguine hopes that he had resolved to break the devil's head with a bottle, and never make use of one again. It seems, however, that a *fiend* in the cloak of a *friend*, persuaded him to do otherwise, and that on various occasions lately, the tempter succeeded in introducing an enemy into the gentleman's head to steal away his brains.

At length the gentleman's wife, mortified and distressed, called upon her husband's *friend (!)* and as nearly as I have been able to obtain it, the following dialogue took place:

Lady.—I believe, sir, you profess to be a friend of my husband, myself, and my children?

Friend.—I have that honor, madam.

Lady.—How then, sir, does it happen that you take pains to ruin him, mortify me, and disgrace my children, and make us all very unhappy?

Friend.—My good madam, can you for a moment suppose that I could be guilty of such an enormity?

Lady.—I *suppose* nothing. I *know*, sir, that you are guilty as I charge you. Under your influence, persuasion and example, you have of late frequently decoyed my husband from his home, and in your company he has become drunk, and in that condition, regardless of what he owes to God, the community, and his family, has done many things deeply painful to his friends, and a source of humiliation to him when sober.

Friend.—Really ma'am you magnify trifles; a harmless frolic now and then scarcely deserves such severe reproof.

Lady.—Sir, you may consider drunkenness and its attendant depravities as *trifles*; I think very differently—an evil which changes a gentleman of refinement and education into a besotted, senseless, irresponsible being, is not a *trifle*. My husband, outside of your influence and association, is true to himself and the community, admired for his learning, honored for his integrity, and beloved by numerous friends for the kind, generous manner in which he dispenses the pleasant amenities of social life. I tell you, sir, your conduct has seriously impaired the happiness of myself and children. The object of this visit is to request you to refrain from further intercourse with Mr.——; you can do him no good; on the contrary, you do us all a great deal of harm.

Friend.—I regret, madam, that you have so poor an opinion of me. I doubt very much the propriety of even a lady making such a request as you make.

Lady.—On that question, sir, I have no doubt. My mind is made up; to me the path of duty is perfectly plain, and I intend to pursue it. I called upon you with the hope that I might find in your nature some redeeming trait, and that, through its influence, you would be induced to aid in saving my excellent husband from the ill effects of his only weakness. I perceive my error worse than I had anticipated. I now inform you, sir, that if hereafter, I find you in my husband's company, inducing him to drink, I will take the matter in my own hands, and remedy the evil.

Friend.—What would you do, madam?

Lady.—Publicly horsewhip you, sir.

Friend.—(forcing a very queer kind of laugh.) You would scarcely so far forget what is due to the dignity and delicacy of your sex. In addition to which, public opinion—

Lady.—Public opinion! I respect public opinion, sir, only so far as it acts correctly. My first duty is to my husband—to protect his health and vindicate his honor. If in doing this, it becomes necessary to publicly horsewhip a *pretended* friend, but a real enemy, I shall not stop to consult either the dignity or delicacy of my sex.—That portion of the public whose opinion is worth having will judge the *act* by the *motive*. I have not the least objection that it shall be told to my children when I am in my grave, their father was saved by their mother publicly horsewhipping a heartless associate who would have led him to destruction. I repeat, sir, that if I find you in the situation I have described, I will chastise you.

The friend smiled, and the lady took her leave. Time passed on, and the next scene in this domestic drama is that referred to in the paragraph at the head of this letter. To understand it right, you must place your mental eye upon the very scene of the rencontre. Fancy a large, powerful, reasonably handsome, intellectual-looking woman, her eyes flashing with indignation, and with energy collected for an unusual achievement. Her carriage was just drawn up in front of a hotel, and in less time than it takes to tell it, in she steps to the bar-room. There, seated glass in hand, was her husband, and alongside of him his "friend." Quick as lightning she springs forward, and before you could say Jack Robinson, with the "friend" twisting and writhing in her grasp, she is seen upon the hotel porch raining stripes as thick as hail upon the doomed delinquent. The thrashing was fierce in the extreme, and continued until the enraged woman cast her victim from her, exclaiming, "Now, sir, I've kept my word." She then moved towards her husband, and in a firm but respectful manner offered her arm, which he took, and getting into the carriage with her, accompanied her home.

An affair so extraordinary, and happening among persons of high respectability, has naturally created a great deal of talk, and has called forth a variety of opinions—some of the *sterner* sex think it really awful, and a few of wishy-washy, sentimental Lydia Languishes of the neighborhood, simper out a severe condemnation of the lady; the better and more wholesome opinion, however, appeared to be, that a few such wives would redeem many husbands and save the temperance societies a great deal of trouble and expense. If a jury were summoned the verdict would be "served him right."

How a Church was Cured of Fremontism.

A Congregational Church in a neighboring State got so completely enlisted in the Presidential contest, for Fremont and Jessie, that little attention was given to religious questions. The minister was constantly preaching, praying and exhorting upon political issues—and his deacons and the laymen followed suit at the prayer and conference meetings. Finally a worthy old farmer, one of the staunchest and best members of the church, and a firm undeviating Democrat, was called upon to offer a prayer.

"O Lord," said he, "uphold the Democratic party, which has received thy protecting support ever since the great Jeffersonian struggle. Continue to bless that party which has, under thy protection and providence, brought great blessings upon this Republic. If it be thy pleasure, and I believe it will be, O carry that party through this struggle to a complete triumph. Bless Jas. Buchanan, the tried and honest statesman, and guide him safely to the Presidential chair. Bless John C. Breckenridge, the young and zealous Democrat, and open to him the path of duty as well as that which leads straight to the Vice Presidency. Give them victory. O, bless the opponents of Democracy personally, but utterly destroy their fanatical and injurious schemes, if it be thy will to do, as I verily believe it is. Be on the side of the Democracy, O Lord, as thou hast been for the past fifty-six years, and on the 4th of March next we shall witness the inauguration of Pennsylvania's favorite son, and the people of this country will once more settle down in their peaceful pursuits, instead of warring wickedly, section against section, interest against interest, and man against his brother. And O, I beseech thee, especially free the Christian Churches from the political strife and bitterness which are rending asunder, destroying their usefulness, and turning them unhappily into mere political associations. Let us hear something of thy word and mercy on the Sabbath. We have already been plied to fullness with political fanaticism, and our minister has become a stump orator against the good old party which thou in thy wisdom hast upheld so long, and so repeatedly guided to victory, and sustained in the establishment of good measures. O, turn his mind from these things, and direct his attention to his legitimate religious duties, or turn him over directly into the hands of the Federal or Abolition party, and let them take care of him, and provide us with a true minister of the Gospel. At this rate the present state of things cannot last. If politics are to rule, I shall claim one half the time in behalf of the Democratic party, so that there may be a fair discussion within these walls!—Amen!"

This was a stumper. It was the first prayer ever publicly offered in that church for the success of the Democratic party and its nominees, though hundreds of prayers and exhortations had been made against that party. When the old man had finished there was a silence for half an hour, and the meeting then adjourned. And thus ended the political preaching in that church.—From that time forward, the minister attended to his gospel duties, and left all political questions to be settled by the people outside of the church. Again the society prospered, and there was a better feeling among its members—more Christian charity—more brotherly love. The old man's earnest prayer was answered in more respects than one.—*Hartford Times.*

☞Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, has the distinction of making the first speech in the new Hall of the House of Representatives.

☞Benedict Arnold's silver watch has been presented to the Connecticut Historical Society.

☞Three thousand three hundred and sixty-four newspapers are published in the United States and Territories.

☞It is estimated that about thirty-four million pounds of maple sugar are made annually in the Northern States.

☞The wool crop for 1857 exceeded that of the previous year by three million pounds. The estimated value is six million dollars.

☞Sixty million dollars has thus far been paid for revolutionary pensions, and sixty million acres of land have been also donated.

☞Brigham Young has increased his harem of seventy-five white wives, by adding to it fifteen young and lovely Indian squaws.

☞It is mentioned as a singular fact that all the judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, were born and reared in Oneida county, New York.

☞A new religious sect has [illegible] organized in Washington City, [illegible] the title of the "Disciples of God," [illegible] among their observances.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Kansas Constitution Sent to Congress.

The President on Tuesday communicated the following message to Congress, and accompanied it with a copy of the Kansas (Lecompton) constitution:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I have received from J. Calhoun, Esq., president of the late constitutional convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the constitution framed by that body, with the expression of a hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, "with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State." In compliance with this request, I herewith transmit to Congress, for their action, the constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Mr. Calhoun, dated at Lecompton on the 14th ult., by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live.—When we speak of the affairs in Kansas we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory divided on the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no adequate idea of the true state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the government, but between those who are loyal to this government and those who have endeavored to destroy by force and usurpation—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow—the territorial government established by Congress. This government they would long since have subverted had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States.

Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head of a most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly denounced and defied the government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and to establish a revolutionary government, under the so-called Topeka constitution, in its stead.—Even at this very moment the Topeka Legislature is in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Governor Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says: "The most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling on the 9th June of the so called Topeka Legislature, with a view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew the civil war in Kansas." This was with difficulty prevented by the efforts of Gov. Walker; but, soon thereafter, on the 14th of July, we find him requesting General Harney to furnish him a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence—and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, "involving an open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city."

In the Governor's dispatch of July 15th he informs the Secretary of State "that this movement at Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize insurrection throughout the Territory; and especially in all towns, cities and counties where the Republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot-bed of all the abolition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the abolition societies of the East; and whilst there are respectable people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries who are paid by abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent a peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so called Topeka Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and, if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

And again: "In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close by assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican party in this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by Eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the government and to the Union; and that the continued presence of Gen. Harney here is indispensable, as originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 28th July, 1857, Gen. Lane, under the authority of the Topeka convention, undertook, as Governor Walker informs us, "to organize the whole so called free State party into volunteers, and to take the names of all who refuse enrollment. The professed object is to protect the polls at the election in August of the new insurgent Topeka State Legislature.

"The object of taking the names of all who refuse enrollment is to terrify the free State conservatives into submission. This is provoked by recent [illegible] committed on such by Topeka[illegible]. The speedy location of large [illegible] of regular troops here, with two [illegible] is necessary. The Lawrence [illegible] await the development, of [illegible] revolutionary military organization."

In the Governor's dispatch of July 27th, he says that "Gen. Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the Territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of those enactments."

Without making further quotations of a similar character from other dispatches of Gov. Walker, it appears by a reference to Mr. Stanton's communication to Gen. Cass of the 9th of December last, that the "important step of calling the Legislature together was taken after I [he] had become satisfied that the election ordered by the convention on the 21st inst. could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed." So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them an opportunity, if in the majority, of making Kansas a free State, according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed!

The truth is, that, up till the present moment, the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constitution and government. The very first paragraph of the message of Gov. Robinson, dated on the 7th of December, to the Topeka Legislature now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the constitution and laws of the United States. The Governor says: "The convention which framed the constitution at Topeka originated with the people of Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, and also indirectly through two elections of State officers and members of the State Legislature. Yet it has pleased the administration to regard the whole proceeding as revolutionary."

This Topeka government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress. It is a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State of the Union to undertake to establish a separate government, within its limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government.—Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the government authorized by Congress have refused to vote for delegates to the Kansas constitutional convention, and also afterwards on the question of slavery submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other constitution than that framed at Topeka.

Had the whole Lecompton constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because, if successful, they would thus have removed an obstacle out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this, not upon a consideration of the merits of the whole or any part of the Lecompton constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government authorized by Congress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right as well as the duty of the law abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or adopt the necessary measures to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress?

That this law recognized the right of the people of the Territory, without any enabling act from Congress, to form a State constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free," in framing their constitution, "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States," and then to say that they should not be permitted to proceed and frame a constitution in their own way without an express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction in terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt not "their own way," but the way which Congress might prescribe.

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary, first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from their Territorial dependence and establish a State government. For this purpose the Territorial Legislature in 1855 passed a law "for taking the sense of the people of this Territory upon the expediency of calling a convention to form a State constitution" at the general election to be held in October, 1856. The "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a convention. It is true that at this election the enemies of the territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a constitution of their own for the purpose of subverting the territorial government.

In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of a convention, the Territorial Legislature, on the 27th day of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State constitution. This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body for a similar purpose.—The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined. "Every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas" on the third Monday of June, the day of the election, who was a citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one, and had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States or Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, provision was made for the registry of the qualified voters; and, in pursuance thereof, nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one voters were registered.

Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all the qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his inaugural address, on the 27th May last, he informed them that "under our practice the preliminary act of framing a State constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves. That convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the Territorial Legislature, created and still recognized by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress, and the authority of the convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States."

The Governor also clearly and distinctly warns them what would be the consequences if they should not participate in the election. "The people of Kansas then," he says, "are invited by the highest authority known to the constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and State government. The law has performed its entire appropriate functions when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency; and the absentees are as much bound under the law and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government must be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative."

It may also be observed that at this period any hope, if such had existed, that the Topeka constitution would ever be recognized by Congress, must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 3d of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a territorial law had been admitted to his seat, and had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration.

This was the propitious moment for settling all difficulties in Kansas. This was the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws, and to unite with its friends in framing a State constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit to lawful authority and vote at the election of delegates may yet prove to be of a most deplorable character.—Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation could be revived! It is a disregard and violation of law which has for years kept the territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its government. It is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah.—Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but the law; and should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case will indeed be hopeless.

The enemies of the territorial government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for delegates to the convention, not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties of Kansas in the early spring of 1857, but because they had predetermined at all hazards to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was therefore, suffered to pass by default; but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote can never justly complain.

From this review it is manifest that the Lecompton convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted, and was invested with power to frame a constitution.

The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas. But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established law? In certain small republics of ancient times the people did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible.—Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot box; and if the people will refuse to exercise it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated.

The Kansas convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a constitution, and, having completed their work, finally adjourned on the 27th day of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this constitution to a popular vote; but they did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free or slave State to the people. This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very centre. This was the question which had lighted up the flames of civil war in Kansas, and had produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy. It was of a character so paramount to the condition of Kansas, as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it, and it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Governor Walker, in general terms, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their other concerns was not a subject which attracted any attention. In fact, the general provisions of our recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and so excellent, that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution.

I then believed, and still believe, that under the organic act the Kansas convention were bound to submit this all-important question of slavery to the people. It was never, however, my opinion that independently of this act they would have been bound to submit any portion of the constitution to a popular vote in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic.—It would have been in opposition to the principle which prevades our institutions, and which is every day carried out into practice, that the people have the right to delegate to representatives, chosen by themselves, their sovereign power to frame constitutions, enact laws, and perform many other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner they think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, have required the convention to submit the constitution to a popular vote; but this they have not done. The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their constitution or their laws, according to their own pleasure.

The question of slavery was submitted to an election of the people of Kansas on the 21st December last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Here, again, a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question, "in their own way," and thus restore peace to the distracted Territory: but they again refused to exercise their right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday of January; and that they did, on that day, vote under the Lecompton constitution for a Governor and other State officers, a member of Congress and for members of the Legislature.—This election was warmly contested by the parties, and a larger vote was polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards the final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds have been committed at this election, either by one or by both parties, the Legislature and the people of Kansas, under their constitution, will know how to redress themselves and punish these detestable but too common crimes without any outside interference.

The people of Kansas have, then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a constitution and State government; have submitted the all-important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, a member to represent them in Congress, members of the State Legislature and other State officers. They now ask admission into the Union under this constitution, which is republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principles of non-intervention recognized and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of "non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories," leaving "the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery, and confining it to the people whom it immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baneful influence throughout the whole country.

It is proper that I should briefly refer to the election held under an act of the Territorial Legislature on the first Monday of January last, on the Lecompton constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character. The election, which was peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution were at the very same time and place recognizing its valid existence in the most solemn and authoritative manner, by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and to the whole country which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission, and that fine Territory, which has hitherto been torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and the comforts which follow in the train of agricultural and mechanical industry. The people will then be sovereign and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They can make and unmake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this they might tie their own hands for a hundred as well as for ten years.

They are fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized, I believe, in some form or other, by every State constitution; and if Congress, in the act of admission, should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection to such a course. This has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in the bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit; and, therefore, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper." The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by the previous constitution. If, therefore, the provision changing the Kansas constitution, after the year 1864, could, by possibility, be construed into a prohibition to make such a change previous to that period, this prohibition would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may, at its very first session, submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or will not have a convention to amend their constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial authority known to our laws that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this the equality of the Southern States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States, would be closed against the people and the property of nearly half the members of the confederacy. Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in Kansas except by means of a constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if a majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union under its present constitution.

On the other hand, should Congress reject the constitution, under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity of prohibiting slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences.

If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the convention when they might have excluded slavery from the constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st December last, when they might, as they claim, have stricken slavery from the constitution, should now reject the State because slavery remains in the constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this dangerous subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever yet assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas and Nebraska act would put a final end to the slavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had for more than twelve years convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effect will settle the question. Should the agitation be again revived, could the people of the sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas, the only practical difference between admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change the present constitution if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter. Even if this were a question of mere expediency, and not of right, the small difference of time, one way or the other, is of not the least importance, when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from a revival of the slavery agitation.

In considering this question, it should never be forgotten that, in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect the few thousand inhabitants of Kansas who have from the beginning resisted the constitution and the laws, for this very reason the rejection of the constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the people of fourteen of the States of this Union, where slavery is recognized under the constitution of the United States.

Again: The speedy admission of Kansas into the Union would restore peace and quiet to the country. Its affairs have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union. Kansas once admitted into the Union, the excitement becomes localized, and will soon die away for want of outside aliment. Then every difficulty will be settled at the ballot box.

Besides—and this is no trifling consideration—I shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops of the United States from Kansas and employ them on branches of service where they are much needed. They have been kept there, on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker, to maintain the existence of the territorial government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered that at least two thousand regular troops, under the command of General Harney, were necessary for this purpose. Acting upon this reliable information, I have been obliged, in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah in order to keep down rebellion in Kansas. This has involved a very heavy expense to the government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be any occasion there for troops of the United States.

I have thus performed my duty on this important question, under a deep sense of responsibility to God and my country. My public life will terminate within a brief period; and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen. The dark and ominous clouds which now appear to be impending over the Union I conscientiously believe may be dissipated, with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas if she should be rejected, I greatly fear these clouds will become darker and more ominous than any which have ever yet threatened the constitution and the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1858.

☞The man who "kept his word," gave serious offence to Webster, who wanted it for his dictionary.

The Great Earthquake in Naples.

A letter from Naples, speaking of the late earthquake, says:—

So far back as the 27th of December, during the night, a loud thunder underground had been heard, like the report of a great mine being blown up. This was followed by a trembling of the earth. In the commune of Bella, the earthquake of the 16th leveled hills, turned the land over and over, and formed deep valleys. In half an hour before the first shock took place a light as that of the morn, hung over the country, and a strong exhalation of sulphur was perceived. On the following morning, after the double shock and the thunder, about two miles distant from the city, a piece of ground, consisting of nearly 600 moggia, was found encircled by a trench from 10 to 30 palms deep, and of the same width. The official journal of last night says:—"The description which the Indendente of Bassilicata sends us is such as to draw tears at every word. The details are too awful to report publicly, but the disaster is cruel beyond conception. People speak confidently of 30,000 persons and upwards [official] having been destroyed, and of fully 250,000 persons [official] being houseless." And to remedy these evils, scarcely anything has been done. Fifteen days after the time, bodies were rotting under the ruins.—Some people were taken out alive on the eighth day; pigs had half eaten the bodies of children who were lying exposed without any one to help them.

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber, having sold his Farm, and intending to go West, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, half a mile south of Middletown, Butler township, Adams county, Pa., *on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 17th, 18th and 19th days of March next*, all his movable property, (which has been but a few years in use)—a well selected lot of Farming Implements, a good lot of Horses and Cattle, a full set of elegant Carpenter's Tools, (as good as new;) and, intending to quit house-keeping, nearly every article in the house will be sold

Horses, Cattle, &c.—1 heavy Bay Draught Horse, 1 heavy Brown Draught Mare, 1 heavy Brown Draught Mare, with foal to the Company Cobham, now owned by J. Y. Bushey, Esq., 1 Bay Horse, 3 years old, 1 blood-bay Stallion, (blooded stock) 2 years old, 1 Black Mare, 2 years old, 3 Stall-fed Cattle, 2 of which weigh upwards of 2,000 lbs. each, 3 Milch Cows, 5 Heifers, 1 extra Roan Durham Bull, 1 small Bull.

Farming Utensils.—1 broad-tread four-horse Wagon, (as good as new) with bed, bows and cover, 1 narrow-tread four-horse Wagon and lime bed, 1 spring Wagon, for 1 and 2 horses, with bed, bows and cover, 1 Carriage, for 1 and 2 horses (new,) 1 Buggy, 1 Cart, 1 push Cart, 1 hand Wagon, 1 extra McCormac Reaper, 2 Wheel-barrows, 1 Witherow Plough, 1 Lloyd Plough, 1 Woodcock Plough, 1 single shovel Plough, 2 double shovel Ploughs, 2 corn forks, 1 new three-horse harrow, 1 new two horse harrow, 2 three-horse trees, 2 double trees, single trees, clevises, 3 pair spreaders, 2 mattocks, 2 digging irons, 5 shovels, 2 spades, a lot of hoes, corn rakes, 2 feed troughs, sled, double roller, horse rake, heavy log chain, light log chain, fifth chain, sixth chain, 3 jockying sticks, jack-screw, 10 oil cans, extra Threshing Machine, Lancaster Wheat Fan, corn sheller, 2 grain shovels, 2 grain cradles, 2 clover cradles, 4 scythes and snathes, sickles, hay rakes, 5 pitch forks, 4 manure forks, 9 shaking forks, rag wagon, extra cutting box, hay pitcher, rope and pullies, 3 ladders, extra grindstone, hay by the ton, wheat by the bushel, corn and oats by the bushel, a lot of boards, a lot of oak joists, a lot of pine joists, plank for stone bed, 2 sets hay carriages, extra post boring machine and auger, a one-horse wagon bed, a lot of bags, an assortment of baskets, lot of brick, harrow sled, with a variety of other articles.

Horse Gears, (as good as new.)—2 sets breech bands, 4 sets front gears, 2 sets heavy harness for spring wagon, 2 sets carriage harness, (new;) 1 set buggy harness, 2 horse collars, 10 pair hames, 1 pair long traces, 4 pair butt chains, 4 housings, 8 blind bridles, 4 riding bridles, wagon line, plough line, pair check lines, single line, wagon whip, 2 riding saddles, wagon saddle, 2 side saddles, 11 leather halters with chains, 4 leather fly nets, 2 fancy do., a lot of cow chains, sleigh bells, &c.

Shop Tools.—Mall and wedges, post axe, rail pointing axe, 4 falling axes, broad axe, hand axe, hatchet, 8 hammers assorted, 4 drawing knives, 2 spoke shaves, shaving horse, work bench and screw, iron vice, anvil, 14 extra augers assorted, extra brace and 45 bitts, lot of files, full set tenant chissels, full set morticing do. compass and caliber, cross-cut saw, 2 hand saws, tenant saw, whip saw, compass, jack plain, double iron plain, single smoothing plain, double smoothing plain, tin shears, spirit level, tape line 40 feet, squares, corner chissels, saddler's bench and tools, shop stove and pipe, bridle bitts, buckles and rings, extra monkey wrench, pruning hook, &c., &c.

Household and Kitchen Furniture.—Tables, chairs, settees, bedsteads, bedding, cook-stove and pipe, ten-plate stove and pipe, bureaus, wash stands, a variety of carpeting, looking glasses, copper kettle, iron kettle, hollow-ware, queens-ware, glass-ware, tin-ware, steel-yards, (correct, weighing 400 lbs.) scales and weights, barrels, tubs, meat vessels, churns, milk crocks, apple-butter, lard, bacon, 2 extra buffalo robes, vinegar, a lot of fruit dryers, shot gun, potatoes, and so forth.

☞On the first day, 17th, will be sold all the Stock, Wagons, and continue at Farming Tools; on the second day, 18th, commence at Household, and continue until done; and on the third day, 19th, will be sold what is left. In the course of the 17th it will be published at what hour the sale of Shop Tools will commence.

☞Sale to commence at 8½ o'clock, A. M., of each day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ALEXANDER KOSER.

Feb. 1, 1858. ts

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL ESTATE.—The subscriber, Administrator of the estate of JOSEPH SMITH, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hanover, 4 miles from the former place, *on Thursday, the 4th of March next*, the following Personal Property, viz: 3 head of Horses, (including a mare with foal,) 6 Milch Cows, 6 Heifers, 1 Bull, Sow and Shoats, a broad-tread Wagon, with bed, bows and cover, 1 narrow-tread Wagon, Hay Ladders, Stone Bed, 1 Carriage, Ploughs and Harrows, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Cloverseed Stripper, Horse Gears, fifth, log, halter and cow Chains, Forks, Rakes, Grain Cradles, Scythes, &c.; Hay by the ton, Corn by the bushel, and Grain in the ground. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, as follows: Tables and Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Case of Drawers, Cooking Stove and Pipe, Iron Kettle, with other articles: Bacon and Lard, by the pound, 2 scaps of Bees, 1 smooth Rifle, a lot of hogsheads, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEO. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 1, 1858. ts

Notice.

THE third account of SAMUEL LOHR, Committee of HENRY LOHR, (Lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on *Tuesday, the 23d day of February next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, *Proth'y.*

Jan. 18, 1858. 4t

CUCUMBER Pickles and good Vinegar by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

Public Sale

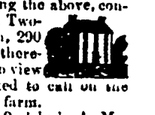
OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, "Carrolsburg Mills," in Liberty township, Adams county, 2 miles west of Emmitsburg, Md., on the Waynesboro' Turnpike, on *Monday, the 15th day of March next*, the following valuable personal property, viz: TEN HEAD OF HORSES, 8 of which are draught horses, of superior quality—the others are fine driving horses, well broken; 12 Milch Cows, 1 young Devon Bull, of rare blood, 20 head of Steers and Young Cattle, 50 head of Hogs, 15 of which are fat, 33 Shoats and 2 Brood Sows, 32 head of Sheep; 1 broad-tread Wagon, with fixtures, 1 Plantation Wagon, 3-inch tread, 1 narrow-tread Wagon, 1 one-horse Wagon, with springs, 1 log Wagon, 1 two-horse Carriage and harness, 1 Cart, 2 sets of new Hay Carriages, of superior structure, 2 pair Wood Ladders, 1 Lime Bed, 1 Threshing Machine, (Davenport's Patent,) 1 new Wheat Fan, Grain Drill, Cutting Box, Hand Screen, Corn Sheller, Horse Rake, horse-power Hay Pitcher, 2 sets heavy Breech Bands, one pair new, 6 sets Gruppers, Housings, Blind Bridles, Collars, Halters, 3 Fifth Chains, 4 sets Spreaders, 3 Log Chains, Plough Gears, Rough Lock, Ice Cutter, Carrying Chain, 1 pair heavy Lock Chains, 30 Cow Chains, large new Jack Screw, 1 Jack-arter and Lever, a number of two and three-horse Ploughs, double and single Shovel Ploughs, new hill-side Plough, 3 Harrows, a variety of Forks, consisting of pitch, hay, grain and manure Forks, a lot of Rakes, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Sledges, Corn Hoes, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Sickles, with other farming implements. Also, Corn and Oats, by the bushel, Hay by the ton, 2 Scale Beams and Weights, 1 Smut Machine, (Young's patent,) a large lot of flour-barrel Staves, Lap Shingles, lot of Locust Posts, &c. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Clocks, Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, Stoves and Pipe, Cupboards, Wool and Spinning Wheels, Kettles, Pots and Pans, a lot of Bacon, Meat Vessels, a number of tight Barrels, 2 iron-bound Whiskey Hogsheads of large size, together with a great variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, and to continue from day to day until all is sold. Attendance given and terms made known by JAMES McDIVIT.

Jan. 25, 1858. ts

Timber-land and Farm,

AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at Public Sale, *on Friday, the 5th day of March next*, on the premises, a Tract of Timber-land, containing 125 Acres, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, 2½ miles southwest of Cashtown, and well covered with Chesnut and Chesnut-Oak Timber of the best quality—the tract to be sold in Lots of from 5 to 10 Acres each. Sale positive. The subscriber will also, on said day, offer at public outcry, his FARM, adjoining the above, containing 100 Acres, with a Two-Story HOUSE, Frame Barn, 200 Apple trees and other fruit thereon.



☞Persons wishing to view the premises, are requested to call on the subscriber, residing on the farm.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WILLIAM BOLLER.

☞Six or Seven hundred Locust Posts will be sold on said day. Feb. 1. ts

New Court House.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until 3 o'clock, P. M., on *Tuesday, the 23d day of February next*, for the erection, in the Borough of Gettysburg, of a new COURT HOUSE, 50 by 88½ feet, two stories in height, with cupola, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Commissioners' Office, on and after Monday, the 1st of February.

HENRY A. PICKING,
JOSIAH BENNER,
JACOB RAFFENSPERGER,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*

Jan. 25, 1858.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams County for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday, the 23d day of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

7. The account of John Brough, Executor of the last will and testament of Michael Hanes, late of Hampton, Adams county, deceased.

8. The first account of Albert W. Storm, Administrator of the estate of John Felty, deceased.

9. The first account of Daniel Golden, Executor of the last will and testament of George Golden, deceased.

10. The account of Isaac B. and Peter Trostle, Executors and Testamentary Trustees under the Will of Abraham Trostle, deceased—of the heirs of Sarah Stoke, deceased.

11. The first account of John Mowery and Abraham Bixler, Administrators of the estate of Adam Mowery, deceased.

12. The account of Anthony Deardorff, one of the Administrators *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* of John Arendt, Esq., late of the township of Franklin, Adams county, Pa., dec'd., settled by Benjamin Deardorff, Administrator of the estate of said Anthony Deardorff, late deceased.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1858.

A Large Supply of Lumber,

INCLUDING every quality of River Pine, just received, and for sale, at very low prices, at the Yard of SHEADS & BUEHLER, *on the Corner of Washington and Railroad Streets*, just in the rear of the "Eagle Hotel." They have also on hand a large variety of *Plastering Lathes, Shingling Lathes, and Picket Heads*, (for garden fencing,) which they will sell low. Orders for any amount can be promptly filled. Builders, before purchasing elsewhere, will find it to their advantage to examine qualities and prices.—Also, a superior article of *Blacksmith Coal*, at 33 cts. per bushel.

Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1858.

Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully request all persons indebted to him, by note or book account, to make immediate payment. All accounts unpaid on the first of April next, will be placed in the hands of HENRY A. PICKING, Esq., for collection.

Feb. 1. 4t JACOB ALLABAUGH.

Executor's Notice.

JOHN B. McPHERSON'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John B. McPherson, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD McPHERSON, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 1, 1858. 6t

Terra Culture Meeting.

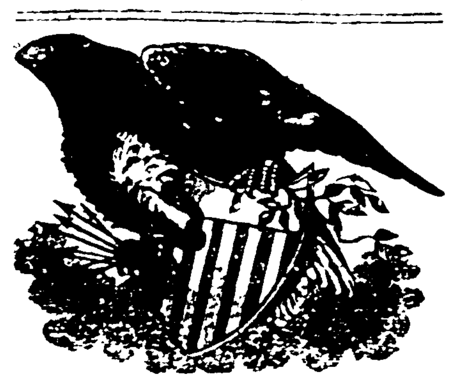
THERE will be a meeting of the Menallen Terra Culture Society, held in the public School House, in Bendersville, *on Saturday, the 27th of February inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All persons who have been instructed on Terra Culture by Professor Comstock are invited to attend. BY ORDER OF SECRETARY.

Feb. 1. 4t WM. H. WILSON.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large lot of bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Shirting, all of which we offer at reduced prices.

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

The Compiler.



H. J. Stahle, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Feb. 8, 1858.

☞The President of the United States has our thanks for a copy of his sterling Message on Kansas affairs.

☞The Banks in Philadelphia resumed specie payments on Wednesday last without any previous announcement, and it is expected that all the Banks in the State will immediately follow suit.

☞The New York papers say that there is more gold and silver in circulation in that city, at the present time, than was ever before known.

☞The boarders at the Western Hotel, Baltimore, on the evening of the 28th ult., presented Major Jacob Sanders, the late proprietor, with a beautiful and massive gold headed cane, as a testimonial of their good feeling. The occasion was an interesting one.

☞It is not true that Mr. Bernheisel, the Delegate from Utah, has proposed to our government for the peaceable arrangement of the Mormon difficulty.

Life in Utah.—A Utah correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* says: "One Bishop (Johnson by name,) has for wives four sisters, his own nieces.—Another Saint has *his own half sister*, and another, a mother and her daughter, for wives. Of the truth of these statements there is no room for doubt. The facts are so."

☞An Informal Convention of Black Republicans is called at Harrisburg on the 22d of February, "to impress upon the Legislation of the Nation the principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention of 1856." No use.

Significant!—The regular Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has the following in relation to the Kansas issue in the House of Representatives:

"The Douglas men held a caucus last night, and counted the Anti-Lecompton forces in the House. They make out a majority of seven against Lecompton; but they reckon upon men who, I know, will not vote with them. As things now stand, the Administration will have ten majority in the House on the Kansas question."

The Senate is known to be decidedly with President Buchanan.

☞Mr. Buchanan's position on the question of admitting Kansas into the Union, is (remarks the Bedford Gazette) that occupied by every man who believes that Law and Order are necessary to the successful workings of a Republican Government. His opponents are in favor of continuing the reign of violence which has so long and so causelessly ravaged unhappy Kansas. There is not a Border Ruffian, whether of the "Blue Lodge," or the Beecher sort, that is not opposed to Mr. Buchanan's policy. Jim Lane is opposed to it. Stringfellow is opposed to it.—All are opposed to it who are in favor of prolonging agitation and anarchy.—The reason of this is obvious. *Mr. Buchanan is endeavoring to settle the Kansas difficulties—his opponents are striving, for purposes of their own, to keep them unsettled.*

Kansas Letter Writers.

The *Herald of Freedom*, published at Lawrence, Kansas, the oldest and most consistent free-State paper in the Territory, thus speaks of the letter writers who fill the columns of such papers as the N. Y. Tribune. Under date of Dec. 19th it says:

We say frankly, that our difficulties have been complicated, and the cause of freedom in Kansas almost ruined, by the falsehoods of the pensioned letter writers in Kansas. ☞*But for them the free-State party would have elected the delegates in June last to the Constitutional Convention, and prevented the consequences which have followed!*☜

Kansas Legislature.—Mr. Stover, a member of the Kansas Legislature, who was recently shot and wounded by some of the free State party, is reported to have since died. Mr. S. was elected to the Territorial Senate on the pro-slavery ticket, and his death makes a tie in that body between the two parties.—There is said to be a tie in the House also.

Grasshoppers in Winter.—Grasshoppers have lately appeared in thick swarms upon the farm of Daniel Fields, a short distance west of Oxford, Ohio. The oldest inhabitant has never seen or heard of the like—in the midst of the winter season.

☞Counterfeit $10 notes on the Wellsburg Branch of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling, are in circulation.

☞The Lecompton Constitution arrived at Washington on the 30th ult.

☞Gold dust has been discovered near Mansfield, Ohio.

The President's Special Message.

We lay before our readers this morning the Message of President Buchanan on the subject of affairs in Kansas. The spirit of the paper is above all praise, and its argument unanswerable. It is marked by a fidelity to facts and principles, by a candor of statement, and by a tone of fairness, which cannot fail to command universal admiration. Read it—every word!

Those who have honestly questioned the President's position with reference to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, will be satisfied by reading his admirable message—which, by the way, is heartily endorsed by all his Cabinent advisers, men amongst the most far-seeing, pure and patriotic of the land. They are a *unit* in support of law and legal authority.

The President has discharged a high and responsible duty, in placing this subject so clearly and so forcibly before Congress and the country. He has stripped it of all its surroundings, and exhibited the simple and naked facts as they exist on the record. Let Congress now do its duty as faithfully, and as well, and sixty days will not elapse before the country will exhibit a state of repose and quiet, which shall lead us to wonder that it has so lately been the theatre of strife and contention, on a topic thus easy of adjustment.

The Message in the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* writes as follows in regard to the reception of the President's Kansas Message in the Senate, on Tuesday:

You have seen a vast concourse of people roll, like the waves of the sea, under great excitement, while a murmur would rise, indistinct but loud, and then die away into silence almost oppressive. It was thus in the Senate when the Clerk arose to read this important paper, which must ever make an important part of the history of the present age. The rustling of dresses and fans ceased in the ladies' gallery; while Senators and others assumed attitudes which would enable them to hear each word as it was uttered. I have never seen such general interest in any subject manifested by so large an assembly.—As the reading progressed, Douglas looked troubled—Seward complacent—Toombs unconcerned—Bigler satisfied—Wade savage—Wilson bitter—Crittenden dignified, and Harlan dogmatical. Houston whittled busily at a piece of shingle; Hale made "stage whispers" to outsiders, who giggled at his wit, and Broderick laid back, with his feet on his desk, and gazed at the skylights. Davis, Slidell and many others seemed deeply interested; while a few did nothing, and apparently thought of nothing. When at the concluding portion in which the venerable Chief Magistrate alludes to his retirement from office and his desire to leave his country peaceful and happy—a visible sensation pervaded the assemblage, and almost every one seemed impressed with the patriotism of the President.

As soon as the reading of the Message was concluded, Mr. Bigler rose and moved that the Message and the Constitution accompanying it be referred to the Committee on Territories, and printed. This motion was at once received, and would have passed by general consent, if Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, had not felt compelled, as he termed it, to place his protest against the heresies and inconsistencies of the President.—This gentleman then proceeded to address the Senate at some length in opposition to the course pursued by the Executive in Kansas, and attempted to prove that he had no right to employ the Army of the country there for the enforcement of the laws. The Senator apparently forgot that Reeder, Geary and Walker, when severally fulfilling the duties of Governor of Kansas, had each asked for troops to aid them, and that each of these men had in turn become a martyr in the eyes of republicanism, the party with which the Senator acted. The fact is, that neither Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Pierce ever sent a company of troops to Kansas until it was asked for by civil authorities there, and these authorities have, with a few honorable exceptions, joined and now act with the Republican party.

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

......There is a project on foot to make a turnpike from Greencastle to Chambersburg.

......The work of laying the Atlantic cable will soon be re-commenced.

......The 22d of February is to be celebrated with much spirit at Richmond. Many members of Congress are expected to be present.

......John Miller, a baggage master on the Hartford and Providence Railroad, has been arrested for robbing the mails. He confesses the act.

......A Know Nothing Black Republican paper in Fillmore county, Minnesota, has nominated Wm. H. Seward as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

......The dead body of the wife of Preston S. Turley, of Kanawha county, Va., was found on the 25th ult., in Coal river, with a rope around her waist and a large rock tied to the other end.

......It is reported that the Mormons, when they do leave, will emigrate to the Sandwich Islands, where they would have a free field.

......A firm in Newark, N. J., have received a patent for a machine for blacking boots and shoes.

......Mr. Levi J. North, the well-known equestrian, now a Chicago millionaire, is a candidate for alderman in that city.

......McDongal was the name of the counterfeiter hung by a mob in Indiana last week. A confederate named Burnam is in jail.

......In Western Massachusetts the sleighing is excellent, the snow in many places being two feet deep.

......A movement is on foot in London, Canada, to procure the abolition of the law under which debtors are imprisoned.

......A fellow testified before a jury in Brooklyn a few days ago to having drank forty pints of lager beer in twenty minutes. Just think of it—two pints a minute!

......There will, in case of necessity, be a strong regiment of volunteers from New York city to assist in the Mormon war.

......On Thursday week, Mr. Frederick Bausman, aged about fifty-five years, committed suicide at the residence of his sister, Miss Catharine Bausman, in Lancaster, Pa.

Legislative.

A bill has been reported in the Senate to provide for the recording of inventories by the Registers of the several counties of the Commonwealth.

The House has passed a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 25th of March.

A special committee of three has been appointed in the House to inquire into the present mode of collecting, keeping and disbursing the public moneys, with a view to the better safe-keeping and protection thereof, and the establishing of a specie currency throughout the State finances, and report by bill or otherwise.

Among the bills read in place on the 27th ult., as we find them reported in the Legislative Record, were the following:

Mr. Hillegas, a bill to abolish the County Superintendency of Common Schools.

Mr. Calhoun, a bill regulating the rate of interest

Mr. Warner, a bill to amend the Fee Bill of 1857, relative to aldermen and justices of the peace.

Mr. Bierer, a supplement to an act regulating Banks, approved April 16, 1850.

Mr. Nill, a bill to make the sessions of the Supreme Court permanent at Harrisburg.

Also, a bill to repeal all laws of the State for the assessment and collection of collateral inheritance tax. [The bill has since been reported on negatively.]

Among the petitions and remonstrances presented in the House on the 28th, were the annexed:

Mr. Foster presented a petition from the Board of Trade of Pittsburg, that bank dividends be limited to eight per cent., and their surplus funds to ten per cent. on their capital stock.

Mr. Dodds, one from citizens of Butler county, asking for the passage of an act giving justices of the peace power, with a jury, to try certain criminal cases.

Mr. Maugle, one from citizens of the counties of Bucks and Philadelphia praying for a change of the present militia system.

A large number of petitions were presented from Philadelphia for the repeal of the License Law.

Mr. Miller introduced Black Republican resolutions in regard to Kansas. Mr. Calhoun moved to commit them to a special committee of three, which after a variety of motions and all sorts of wriggling and twisting on the part of the opposition, was carried.

Mr. McClure offered a resolution that the committee be instructed to report on or before the following Monday. The House refused to proceed to a second reading and consideration of the resolution, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Babcock, Benson, Bruce, Castner, Crawford, Dodds, Foster, George, Goepp, Hayes, Himrod, Imbrie, Jenkins, Lawrence, M'Clure, M'Donald, Miller, Negley, Pownall, Price, Ramsdell, Roath, Roland, Rose, Shaw, Struthers, Voeghtly, Warner, Williston, Witmer and Woodring—31.

Nays—Messrs. Abrams, Armstrong, Arthur, Askin, Bierer, Bower, Brandt, Calhoun, Christy, Dohnert, Donehoo, Donnelly J. H., Donnelly James, Donovan, Dunlap, Ebur, Ent, Evans, Garrett, Gilliland, Glatz, Hamel, Hay, Hillegas, Hipple, Hodgson, Houtz, Irwin, Jackman, Kincaid, Kirkpatrick, Lauman, Lloyd, Lovett, M'Clain, Maugle, Melloy, Nill, Nunnemacher, Owen, Powell Ramsey, Rhodes, Sharp, Shields, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Spyker, Stephens, Stuart, Turner, Warden, Weaver, Weiler, Wells, Westbrook, Wharton, Wilcox, Will, Williams, Welf, Yearsley and Longaker, Speaker—64.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union, in speaking of this matter, well says:

"We are happy to say that this movement was met with proper spirit by the united Democratic representation, and that the resolutions were committed to the charge of a select committee of three members, where we trust they will be permitted to sleep. * * The determination and entire unanimity displayed by the Democrats of the House in discountenancing this effort to agitate the Kansas question, was doubtless a sore disappointment to the opposition, who imagined that an actual division existed in our ranks, and that it needed but the mention of this subject to excite the factions to open warfare. They found, with extreme mortification, that the Democratic party was still united, and that no movement of its enemies could bring disruption to its solid ranks."

The Senate Judiciary Committee, on Monday, reported in favor of increasing the rate of interest throughout the State to seven per cent.

Mr. Straub read in place a bill to repeal the License Law.

There are already upwards of twenty applications for divorce, the most of which the Courts have jurisdiction in. We therefore presume few will pass—if many be successful, the Governor will no doubt interpose his veto.

The Committees on Vice and Immorality of the Legislature, think they have a sufficient number of petitions for the repeal of the present License Law, to justify them in making some radical changes in its provisions. Let them not be too radical.

☞During the month of January the coinage at the Philadelphia mint amounted to $507,140, including 1,600,000 cents, $350,000 in silver, and $141,140 in gold.

......Ex-President Tyler is said to be very ill at his residence, "Sherwood Forest," Charles City county, Virginia. He has been suffering for several weeks past with a severe chronic attack.

......A Wise Decision.—Judge Closser, of the Probate Court, of Windsor, Vt., has decided that a good family newspaper is one of the necessary articles for the support of a family, during the settlement of an estate, and as such, the administrator, in insolvent estates, is justifiable in paying for one—the widow to make her own selection of what paper she will have.

......Another Disastrous Fire at Dubuque.—The Lawrence block, the largest and most extensive structure in Dubuque, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night week. Loss $110,000; insured for $70,000. This makes the second great fire in that city within a week.—The St. Cloud hotel, valued at $100,000, was destroyed a number of days since.

......A Toledo paper reports a speech made by a gentleman of that city who had just been elected to an important office in a military company. The recipient of honors, being called on for a speech, mounted the rostrum and said: "My brave men: Them who voted for me I respect; them who didn't I disgust."

Extensive Defalcation.—Hartford, Feb. 1.—John W. Seymour, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hartford County Savings Association, left town on Saturday, and, it has been ascertained, is a defaulter to the amount of $100,000 or more. The money had been lost in stock and other speculations. Seymour is also President of the Mercantile Bank, which does not lose a dollar.

A Big Day's Work.—Mr. John Brown, who is in the employ of Thomas Rambo, blacksmith, in Water street, Reading, made in one day, recently, *one hundred and twenty* horse-shoes. We doubt whether any man, in the same line, has ever done as much in a day. Mr. Brown is one in a thousand at the hammer and anvil.—*Reading Gazette.*

Town & County Affairs.

A Safe and Profitable Investment.

An opportunity to make investments in the Bonds of the Gettysburg Railroad Company is again presented. See advertisement in another column. This is an undoubted security, and yields upwards of seven per cent. per annum.—The revenue already earning by the road to New Oxford is nearly equal to the interest on *all* the Bonds which the Company shall issue, and every mile of additional tract laid will better the security. Work on the unfinished part is progressing with dispatch, and the whole will be completed during the coming summer. There is, then, every inducement to take Bonds, and those who correctly appreciate their own interests will do so. Almost every farmer could spare a few hundred dollars—and many of them thousands—for this reliable investment. Why look abroad, with so rare a chance at home?

The February interest due on the Bonds sold some time since, is being promptly paid.

Public Lectures.

Edw. McPherson, Esq., lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association, on Monday evening last, on "The Influence of the Christian Principle on Government." Rev. J. Bowen will lecture this evening in the Presbyterian Church, subject "Our Country—its Advantages and Responsibilities;" D. McConaughy, Esq., on Monday evening next, in Christ Church.

☞We have been requested by the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association to announce that Mr. McPherson has consented to re-deliver his Lecture on the Influence of the Christian Principle on Government, on Saturday evening next, in the Presbyterian Church. Saturday evening has been designated in order not to interfere with the regular course of Lectures.

Property Sold.

The McPherson property on the south side of York street—a two-story double brick house and lot of ground—has been purchased by Ex-Sheriff Thomas and Samuel G. Cook, for $1,700—Mr. T. getting the western and Mr. C. the eastern part. We understand that Mr Thomas intends erecting an addition to his part of the dwelling, and the whole is to be thoroughly repaired—a needed, and, therefore, decided, improvement.

The Farm of Mr. Jacob Forney, in Conowago township, 100 acres, was sold lately to Reuben Riley, of York county, for $100 per acre.

The Farm and Mill Property of Mr Joseph Cline, in Menallen township—95 acres—was recently sold for $14,112. Mr. Henry Eppleman purchaser.

The Farm of Henry Eppleman, near Bendersville—102 acres—was sold for $6,000. Joseph Cline, purchaser.

Large Yield from One Grain.

Mr. Amos Rex informed us, a few days since, that *one hundred and seventeen bushels* of wheat were harvested upon his father's (Jacob Rex's) farm, in Butler township, last season, as the product of seed started with *a single grain* five years ago; the yield every year carefully saved and properly sown.—Can any one of our farmer friends show a better turn-out in the same time?

Splendid New Car.

A splendid new Passenger Car, from the manufactory of Messrs. Kimball & Gorten, Philadelphia, has been purchased by the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, and is probably now in use in conveying passengers from the "Junction" to New Oxford. Its exterior is of beautiful finish, whilst its interior displays the highest artistic skill. We cannot but admire the enterprise of the Company.

☞The following "first-rate notice" of *The Compiler*, from an intelligent citizen of this county, is of course grateful to our feelings. We are encouraged by it, and all like it, to "be not weary in well doing," but, if possible, to increase our efforts to please and edify our readers:

Mr. Stahle:—Enclosed find $3 in gold and 50 cents worth of postage stamps, to pay (in advance) for a copy of the *Compiler* for a year for my neighbor ——, and to continue my own subscription. Without being disposed to flatter, I may say that your paper well deserves the popularity it has attained. It is, in my opinion, just what the general reader should desire—containing the *cream* of *everything*, and not a line without interest or value. Even the opposition in this neighborhood, I observe, will *borrow* and read it, much as they hate its political principles.—The agricultural and recipe column is alone worth twice the subscription.

Yours, &c., D—— S——.

☞Mr. Franklin Hersh, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, has opened a Lumber and Coal Yard in New Oxford, the point to which the cars on the Gettysburg Railroad now run. He has extensive facilities for doing business, and will attend to the calls of the public promptly and with a disposition to please.

☞Ice put up during the fore part of the season is more durable than that put up towards spring. Those intending to put up ice this season, should remember this fact.—*Ex.*

The above advice may be very good, but the question just now is, where is the ice to come from?

☞The favor of "Lilly Lockheart Livingston" is held over—the writer's *real* name not accompanying it.

☞Washington Letter to late.

A Mule Living Six Weeks without Food or Water.

The Hanover Spectator learns from a reliable source, that a blind Mule belonging to Cyrus Diller, of Hanover, was found a short time ago, in a hole at the ore bank, on the farm belonging to Mr. Clark, near Littlestown, Adams county, where it had remained six weeks wanting one day, without any food or water during the whole time. It appears that Mr. Diller, having little or no use for the animal, had turned it out to graze the week before Christmas, and in a day or two afterwards it was missing, and never discovered until last week, when it was found still alive, in a hole eight or nine feet deep, scarcely large enough to contain it in a standing position. He had it removed immediately and its wants provided for—but the poor brute was too much exhausted and emaciated to partake of any food, and lived only about twelve hours afterwards.

For The Compiler.

Problem.

There is a pole 75 feet long, standing on the side of a hill,—at what height from the ground must it be cut off, that the top of it may fall on a point down the hill, 20 feet from the bottom of the pole—while a line drawn parallel with the horizon from the foot of the pole shall intersect the broken part just 15 feet from the bottom of the pole—the end where it is to be cut off to rest on the upright part.

A solution is requested. S.

February 8, 1858.

☞Answer to last week's Enigma—"General William F. Packer."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞The most skeptical people can be convinced by trial that all the family medicines are not humbug, and that among the thousand of butterfly life there are a few of great merit, and undoubted worth. Of these, Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy stands first and foremost among the remedies of the day that can be relied on as a medicine that is all it is recommended by its proprietors. It advertises itself on every trial, for there are none who use it but tell their friends to do so, and so it goes from mouth to mouth till all the people of the Union have learned the good of this truly valuable medicine. It is recommended with testimonials to prove its virtue for the cure of liver complaints of every kind, from the worst Dyspepsia to a common headache, and is particularly adapted to Jaundice, Deranged Stomach, Bowel Complaints and diseases of children.

One or two doses are said to cure a cold with scarce a failure. It is worth a trial for this alone. It is particularly adapted to the use of ladies, particularly those of sedentary habits. Some ladies of the highest standing in society have given their certificates of its efficacy, and we say to all who are ailing, try one bottle, and you will never be without it.

☞A. D. Buehler, Agent for Gettysburg; Wm. Berlin, Hanover; and Charles R. Henry, Abbottstown. Feb. 8. 4w

☞Hair Restorative.—We have the satisfaction to know several of our readers who have used Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and pronounced it to be just what it professes. We have several personal acquaintances, too, who were gray headed—they have tried it, and now their hair is restored to its original color, and they willingly add their testimony to its efficacy, and will give further information to others desiring it. This speaks well for the article and we advise all who do not wish to appear gray headed, to use Wood's Hair Restorative.—[Western Patriot

Sold by all Druggists. Feb. 8. 2w.

☞Dr. H. E. Morrill, a skillful Physician of New York City, in his remarks on Dyspepsia, says—The most effectual medicine to improve the tone and energy of the stomach, is that prepared by Dr. Geo. B. Green, and called the Oxygenated Bitters.

I would publish the recipe for preparing this valuable medicine, if I knew what it was, but as I do not, I can only recommend its use. It seems to me to be improperly called "Bitters," at least in the popular acceptation of that term, for it contains no alcohol or other spirits, and is rather sour than bitter. Though here, by the way, I cannot too earnestly caution the dyspeptic sufferer against using "bitters," the basis of which is alcohol or other ardent spirits. They no more impart real energy to the stomach, than a whip gives strength to a horse. The stimulation which they excite is only temporary, and sure to be followed by a reaction, which at length will inevitably wear out the stomach. The medicine of which I am speaking, obviates these objections.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg. Feb. 8. 2w

The Altar.

"Then on we the wild heather, come sleet or come snow; We'll stand by each other however it blow."

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JOHN WATSON, of Adams county, to Miss ELIZA ANN BENCHOFF, of Franklin county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. WASHINGTON G. BENCHOFF to Miss HESTER ANN BROWN, both from near Monterey Springs, Franklin county.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Jacob Sechler, Mr. SAMUEL MUMMERT to Miss CATHARINE WILDASIN.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. A. W. Guyer, Mr. D. HENRY REIMAN, of Westminster, to Miss HENRIETTA VIRGINIA BUHRMAN, of Monterey Springs, Pa.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found; Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

DIED.

On the 3d inst., Mr. CHRISTIAN SHULLEY, of Freedom township, in his 80th year.

On the 27th ult., in York borough, Mr. LEWIS ROSENMILLER, aged about 85 years.

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour, per barrel,	$4 50	@	4 51
Wheat, per bushel,	1 00	@	1 20
Rye, "	65	@	70
Corn, "	45	@	54
Oats, "	32	@	34
Clover-seed, "	5 37	@	5 50
Timothy-seed, "	2 50	@	2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	6 00	@	8 50
Hogs, "	6 50	@	6 75
Hay, per ton,	12 00	@	16 00
Whiskey, per gallon,	19	@	20
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,			65 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,			$4 12
Do. " from stores,			4 75
Wheat, per bushel,	85	@	1 00
Rye, "			62
Corn, "			45
Oats, "			28
Cloverseed, "			5 00
Timothy, "			1 60
Plaster, per ton,			6 50

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,			$4 00
Do., " from stores,			5 00
Wheat, per bushel,	85	@	1 00
Rye, "			63
Corn, "			44
Oats, "			27
Cloverseed, "			4 75
Timothy, "			2 00
Plaster, per ton,			6 50

A Bargain Offered.

FOR sale, a first-rate Boat-body Carriage, put up in the very best style, handsomely and substantially—will be sold at a BARGAIN, to make room. Enquire soon at *The Compiler* office, in Gettysburg. Feb. 1.

CUCUMBER Pickles, a first rate article, to be had cheap at NORBECK'S.

A Valuable Remedial Discovery.—So many of our friends have derived benefit from the Oxygenated Bitters, in cases of dyspepsia and indigestion, that we cannot too strongly recommend it. It seldom fails to cure.

Valuable Personal Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscribers, intending to remove, will sell at Public Sale, at their residence, in Huntington township, Adams county, (on the farm of the late Wm. R. Sadler,) *on Wednesday, the 3d day of March next*, the following personal property, viz: 3 Horses, a first-rate Stallion, 9 Milch Cows, 50 head of Hogs, including 5 brood Sows; a 4-horse narrow tread Wagon, new Rockaway Buggy, Thrashing Machine, Wind Mill, Cutting Box, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Gears, double and single trees, rakes, forks, and a variety of other farming implements—all nearly new.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES DICKS,
ROBERT M. DICKS.

[John Hanes, Auctioneer.]

February 8. ts

Public Sale

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Tyrone township, Adams county, on the property of the late John Flickinger, dec'd., 1½ miles southeast of Heidlersburg, on Big Conowago, *on Friday, the 26th day of February inst.*, the following valuable personal property, viz: 4 head of working Horses, one a good brood mare, with foal; 3 Milch Cows, and Young Cattle, 2 fine brood Sows, Two-horse Wagon, One-horse Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Corn Fork, Cultivator, Horse Gears, Saddles, a Side Saddle, a new Buggy, and Harness; together with a number of household articles, viz: Hogsheads, Meat Vessels, Hathaway Cooking Stove, and a Ten-plate Stove, and Pipe, 2 sets of Cooper's Tools, with a variety of other things too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

[A. W. Flemming, Auctioneer.]

February 8. ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Hohr, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Straban township, Adams county, on the State Road, about 5 miles from Gettysburg, *on Thursday, the 4th day of March next*, the following personal property, viz:—2 Horses, Hogs, Four-horse Wagon, Horse Gears, Carriage, Hay Carriage, Ploughs and Harrows, Rolling Screen, Shovels, Rakes, Forks, &c. A set of Carpenter's Tools, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

FREDERICK QUICKEL, *Adm'r.*

February 8. ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, 5 miles west of Gettysburg, and within one mile of the Stone Church, *on Saturday, the 27th day of February inst.*, the following personal property, viz: 3 head of Horses, 10 Cows and Young Cattle, 12 Hogs, 17 Sheep, broad tread Wagon, Hay Carriage, Wood Ladders, 5 sets of Horse Gears, Blind Bridles, Collars, Halters, fifth chain, 2 sets spreaders, butt chains, ploughs, double and single shovel ploughs, harrow, 2 cultivators, winnowing mill, cutting box, rakes, forks, barrels, boxes, 100 locust posts for post fence, 50 do. for board fence, corn by the bushel, straw by the bundle, 2 grain shovels, crow bar, double and single trees, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

Feb. 8. ts JAMES S. WILSON.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, ¼ of a mile from the Chambersburg turnpike, near Flohr's Church, *on Tuesday, the 9th day of March next*, the following personal property, viz: 4 head of work Horses, 5 head of first-rate Milch Cows, fat Steers, Young Cattle, Hogs, broad tread Wagon, with bed, bows and cover, Hay Ladders, Wood Ladders, Ploughs, Harrows, double and single shovel ploughs, new winnowing mill, grain cradle, scythe, forks, rakes, spreaders, log chain, fifth chain, cow chains, horse gears, wagon saddle, collars, bridles, wheelbarrow, jack screw, single and double trees, halters and halter chains, 2 pair butt chains, and breast chains; Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Potatoes by the bushel, Hay by the ton, and Grain in the ground. Also, 1 Baltimore air-tight cooking stove, ten-plate stove, barrels, tubs, hogsheads, mattocks, shovels, old iron, corn brooms, and a great many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

HENRY DEARDORFF.

Feb. 8, 1858. ts

Statement

OF the Bank of Gettysburg, as required by the 2d Section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 13th day of Oct., A. D., 1857:

Amount of loans and discounts,		$206,668	36
do	of specie,	50,143	71
do	due from other banks,	131,103	46
do	of notes in circulation,	253,005	00
do	of deposits, including balances due other banks,	32,624	48

Gettysburg, Feb. 1, 1858.

I, T. D. Carson, Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, being affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. D. CARSON, *Cashier.*

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of Feb., A. D., 1858. Geo. Arnold.

New Coal & Lumber Yard,

AT New Oxford, Adams County, Pa.—Franklin Hersh has received and will constantly keep on hand, a large and well selected assortment of LUMBER, and a superior article of COAL suitable for family purposes. Also, Blacksmith's Coal of the best quality. All orders for sawed lumber can be filled at the shortest notice.

FRANKLIN HERSH.

New Oxford, Feb. 8, 1858. tf

Last Notice.

I HAVE been giving notice for the last year to all those who are indebted to me to call and pay the same. No attention has been paid it. I now give notice that suit will be brought on all notes and accounts that are not paid on or before the first day of April next.

Feb. 8, '58. tf GEO. ARNOLD.

Littlestown Railroad!

THE Tenth Monthly Instalment of Five Dollars per Share on the Stock subscribed, will be due and payable to the Treasurer of said Company, *on the 28th day of Feb. inst.*

☞By a Resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on Saturday, July 25th, all persons in arrears after Aug. 28th will be charged interest at the rate of one per cent. a month on their back payments, in accordance with the Act of Assembly. E. F. SHORB,

Secretary of the Board.

Feb. 8, 1858. td

N. B.—Any of the Directors will receipt for payments on Stock.

Executor's Notice.

GEORGE PLANK'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Plank, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Hamiltonban township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

VALENTINE FROCK, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 8, 1858. 6t

COBEAN & PAXTON have the Fall and Winter style of Black Silk Hats.

Money Wanted.

PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT! Persons desiring to invest money safely and profitably, and at the same time free from all local taxes, can make an excellent investment by calling soon on the undersigned, President of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, or any one of its Managers. The Gettysburg Railroad Company have Bonds secured by a Mortgage on their property, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, on the 1st days of February and August in each year until due. They have sold some of the Bonds and met the interest falling due on them the 1st inst., promptly, by setting apart a fund for that purpose. The Bonds are now selling at 80 per cent. of their par value, and thus the holder will realize seven and one half per cent. interest per annum, payable every six months without fail; and also, without doubt, make twenty-five per cent. on his investment in a year or two by the Bonds going up to par.

The Road is now in operation as far as New Oxford and bringing in a profitable revenue. From the business on that portion alone, it is confidently expected that more than sufficient will be realized to pay the interest on all the Bonds issued, after defraying all expenses.—Subscriptions can be made for Bonds payable in instalments.

ROBERT McCURDY, *Pres't.*

Feb. 8, 1858. 4t

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday, the 9th day of March next*, viz:

13. The second account of John B. McPherson, Executor of William McPherson, deceased, settled by Edward McPherson, Executor of John B. McPherson, deceased.

14. The second account of John B. McPherson, Executor of the will of Samuel Sloan, deceased, settled by Edward McPherson, Executor of John B. McPherson, deceased.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 8, 1858.

Notice of Inquest.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the heirs and legal representatives of DAVID DITZLER, late of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Mary Ditzler, widow, Jacob Ditzler, David Ditzler, John Ditzler, George Ditzler, Samuel Ditzler, [redacted], widow of John Bates, Susannah Ditzler, Mary Ditzler, [redacted] intermarried with Samuel Little, Catharine, intermarried with Daniel Hoover, Juliann, intermarried with Daniel March, and Sarah, intermarried with John S. Reisinger, all reside in said county of Adams, excepting Jacob and Elizabeth, who reside in Carrol county, Md., near Manchester, and Sarah Reisinger and husband, George Ditzler and Rebecca Little and husband reside in and near Galion, Crawford county, Ohio, and John Y. Ditzler, who resides in Huntsville, Logan county, Ohio—that an INQUEST will be held on the following property, viz: A Farm, situate in Berwick township, adjoining lands of Samuel Baugher, David Bucher, Charles Sebrecht, Frederick Laughman, Jacob Wolford, and Peter Klunk's heirs, containing 73 Acres and 33 Perches, more or less, with the appurtenances; also, a Tract of Wood land, in same township, adjoining lands of Samuel Ditzler, George Null, —— Spangler, and others, containing 15 Acres, more or less—*on Wednesday, the 24th of February inst.*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said premises, to make partition thereof, to and amongst the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof; but if the same will not admit of such partition, to inquire how many of said heirs it will conveniently accommodate—and part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the same, whole and undivided—whereof all persons interested are hereby notified to attend.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 1. td

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Cumberland township, Adams county, on the Millerstown road, 2 miles from Gettysburg, *on Thursday, the 4th of March next*, the following property, viz: 1 Horse, 2 Cows, One-horse Wagon, Wood Ladders, 1 Buggy, 2 Stacks of Hay, 1 set of Blacksmith Tools, 6 scaps of Bees, 1 Cut Rifle, 1 Shot Gun, Grindstone, Wheelbarrow, lot of Shingles and Boards, &c. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Tables and Chairs, 2 Bureaus, Bedsteads, 2 Corner Cupboards, Clock & Case, Mantle Clock, 2 Stands, Case of Drawers, Cooking Stove and Pipe, Copper Kettle, Sink, Tubs; Side Saddle, Cross-cut Saw, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

Feb. 1, 1858. ts JOHN BUTT, Sr.

Public Sale.

THE subscribers, Executors of the estate of Jacob Herbst, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, *on Tuesday, the 2d day of March next*, at the late residence of said deceased, near the Millerstown road, one mile west of Gettysburg, the following valuable personal property, viz: Horses, 2 Mules, 7 fine Cows, 3 Steers, Young Cattle, Hogs, 3 Wagons, one broad tread with bed, bows and cover, one narrow tread, and a one horse wagon, a Carriage, Sleigh, Sled, Hay Ladders, Ploughs, harrows, shovel ploughs, corn forks, horse rakes, grain drill, grain cradles, scythes, winnowing mill, rolling screen, forks and rakes, spreaders, log and fifth chains, cow chains, horse gears, 3 fly nets, saddles and bridles, crowbar, wheelbarrow, jack screw, grind stone, hay by the ton, grain in the ground, &c. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, case of drawers, chests, clock and case, beds and bedding, carpets, wool wheels, spinning wheels, reels, copper and iron kettles, pots, cooking stove, ten plate stoves and pipe, lot of bacon, lard, apple butter, a variety of books, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAMUEL HERBST,
JOHN HERBST,

February 1. ts *Executors.*

New Lumber Yard,

AT NEW OXFORD.—The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a LUMBER YARD, on a large scale, in the town of New Oxford, Adams county, to which the Gettysburg Railroad has been already extended. His assortment embraces all kinds of Lumber—Panel, First and Second Common and Culling *Boards*, First and Second Common and Culling *Plank*, Hemlock Fencing Boards, Hemlock Joists, Scantling, Plastering Lath, headed and plain Paling, &c., &c., &c.

He invites calls from those in want of Lumber, feeling assured that in quality or price his stock can't be beat. He will endeavor to deserve a large share of public patronage. JACOB AULABAUGH.

Feb. 1, 1858.

The County Map

WILL be delivered to the Subscribers in Mountpleasant, Oxford, Berwick, Hamilton, &c., in a few days. Those wishing Maps who have not subscribed must give me notice immediately, as the last edition will soon be printed. M. S. CONVERSE.

Feb. 1, 1858. 3t

TRUNKS, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. of best quality, and low rates, at SAMSON'S.

Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

From the American Agriculturist

A Simple Remedy for Barked Trees.

In the Fall and Winter of 1856, I was obliged to keep a couple of goats for the sake of their milk, for an infant.—During my absence to the City one day in the Winter, the goats got loose and committed depredations in my garden, by stripping the bark from several young Apple and Pear trees, and thro' a broken paling found their way into a neighbor's garden, and subjected his Apple and Pear trees to the same treatment, gnawing the bark off as high as they could reach. I supposed of course, the trees were all killed, and concluded to experiment on those in my own garden. I procured several newspapers, cut them into convenient strips for handling, and covered them with good boiled flour paste, wrapping several thicknesses around the wounded parts of the trees, thus forming an artificial bark. My trees were covered with foliage during the Summer and Autumn, and I could not perceive any difference in them during the whole season. My neighbor did nothing with his. In the Spring and early part of Summer, they looked promising, but as soon as the extreme heat of Summer touched them, they were withered and completely dried up, with an abundance of shoots from the lower part of the trunk below the wounds. All the trees are about six years old, and were transplanted from the nursery about three years since. There were two young Elms on the front road that shared the same fate as my neighbor's trees. Can it be that the covering protected the circulation of the sap and answered the same purpose as the natural bark? J. D. V.

Westchester co., N. Y.

Pruning Peach Trees.

I found some stunted and neglected peach trees, in a lot I purchased, standing in old sod, which, after turning over the sod around them, I boldly topped in the Fall—cutting away nearly all the old limbs, as I had seen recommended in your paper. Some said I had spoiled or killed my trees. Last Summer I had a crop of good peaches on these trees, and now they all have fine thrifty branches, while my neighbor's trees just over the fence look scrawny and black, and they bore fruit about the size of a hickory nut.

I advised him to serve his trees as I did mine, but he, good soul, don't believe that the vigorous pruning, with a loosened soil and slight manuring alone worked the wonder, but thinks I did something more to them which I chose to keep a secret! He is *afraid* to prune his trees—and so are many others; who, in consequence, have short lived trees and poor fruit. I am now satisfied that the peach tree must be boldly pruned, and suppose it may be done just *now* as well as at any time. One season's fruit may be lost by it, but you will then have renewed young trees in place of the old and unprofitable ones.

E. F. ZEVELY.

Cumberland, Md., Dec. 30.

Selecting Flour.

The following directions for the selection of flour have been given by those long accustomed to dealing in this article. They are useful hints, though it requires some experience to select the best flour by the eye alone. We very seldom order home a barrel of flour until we have taken a baking from it and *tried* it, unless it be warranted by a reliable dealer of known good judgment.

The directions are: It must pack into a ball and not fall in powder, when a portion is pressed together in the hands. When a portion is thrown against a smooth *perpendicular* surface it must stick in a lump or at least not scatter in a fine powder. When a little of it is wet and kneaded, it should work dry and elastic, not soft and sticky.—It should be of pure white, without a bluish tint. No minute black specks should be found on a close examination. A slight yellow or straw color is not a bad "sign."

Some Pumpkins.

* * * But I must tell you about a *Mammoth Pumpkin* raised by one of our neighbors up here. The seed was sent to him by one of his relatives in France. He planted some of them in what was formerly the bed of an old pig-pen. From one seed he raised *four hundred pounds* of pumpkins; the smallest weighing 75 pounds, and the largest, 150 pounds. This may seem nothing to you, but I tell you it looks big up here, in this corner of the world. W. F. J.

Redding, Fairfield co., Conn.

Large Beet Crop.

At the Royal Dublin Society's Winter Exhibition of Farm Produce held on the 26th of November last, some extraordinary specimens of Turnips, Mangolds and Sugar Beets were exhibited, many of them being over 30 pounds each—an averaging from 60 to 80 tons per acre. The White Sugar Beet is becoming quite a general crop for Winter fodder.

—*New Use for Chloroform.*—It is reported that in Taunton, Mass., several fat hogs have been stolen by first administering chloroform, and then taking them from the pens, without so much as raising a squeal.

What key is the hardest to turn? A donkey's [illegible]

The Humorist.

"A little humor, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

A Fancy Dinner.

A tall, long-legged Hoosier, from Jasper county, Indiana, distinguished by a little head perched on a crane's neck, accoutred by a swallow tailed coat, pantaloons that refused to be coaxed down to the ankles—boots shining with tallow, and hat that scorned over half an inch of brim—stalked into the Richmond House last week to get what he called a "fancy dinner." Being shown the ordinary, was asked by a servant what he would have—"Wal; dog on it, I don't know," said he, casting his eyes down the long and seemingly endless array of fricandeaux, cotellets, ragouts, and other "kickshaws," on the bill of fare, which confounded him with its variety, while he despaired of grappling with them all. "What would you take, Squire, ef you were in my place? I couldn't eat them ar fixins, you know—I couldn't ef I never was to hev another meal of vittles in a coon's age."—"Wouldn't you like some soup?" asked the waiter. "Well, 'Squire, you're beout right, I reckon. Bring on your soup, and then I'll pitch into your biled vittles. You tax all the same, they say, and its hard choosing—so I'll just try one plate *thro' the lot, I will ef I bust.*"

Cool Impudence.

The editor of a Western paper owes a bank about $1,000, for which they hold his note. The defaulting wag announces it thus in his newspaper: "There is a large and rare collection of the autographs of distinguished individuals deposited for safe keeping in the cabinet of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, accompanied with a note in the hand writing of the autographist. We learn that they have cost the bank a great deal of money. They paid over a thousand dollars for ours. We hope a great care is taken to preserve these capital and interesting relies, as, should they be lost, we doubt whether they could be easily collected again. Should the bank, however, be so unfortunate as to loose ours, we'll let them have another at half price, in consequence of the very hard times."

A Brace of Pictures.—Mrs. Nasbit, in Albany, owns a house which Mrs. Scott rents. On Friday Mrs. N. sent a painter to fix up the house; Mrs. Scott wouldn't let him go ahead; painter reported progress to Mrs. N.; Mrs. N. put on her bonnet and off to "see about it;" while seeing about it she got hold of a paint brush and daubed Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Scott got the other brush and daubed back again; painter rushed to the rescue; Mrs. Scott up with the paint pot and deluged the painter with the contents; painter rushed off to police office; but before he got back, the two women had painted each other so that they couldn't tell "which was which." That's the last fight we want to hear of.—*New York Sun.*

☞Mr. Sniff, coming home late one evening from "meeting," was met at the door by his wife: "Pretty time of night, Mr. Sniff, for you to come home; pretty time, three o'clock in the morning; you a respectable man in the community, and the father of a family."—"Tisn't three; its only one. I heard it strike; Council always sits till one o'clock." "My soul! Mr. Sniff, you're drunk; as sure as I'm alive, you're drunk. It's three in the morning." "I say, Mrs. Sniff, it's one. I heard it strike one, as I came round the corner, *two or three times.*"

☞Dr. Johnson once dined with a Scotish lady who had hash for dinner. After the Doctor had tasted it, she asked him if it was good.

"It is good for hogs, ma'am," said the Doctor.

"Pray," said the lady, "let me help you to some more."

A Poor Endorser.—A worthy but poor minister requested a loan of fifty dollars from the cashier of a bank; and in the note requesting the favor, he said that if the cashier would oblige him, he would "pay him in ten days, on the faith of Abraham." The cashier returned word that by the rules of the bank, the endorser of a note must reside in the State.

☞What is fashion?

Dinner at midnight and breakfast in the morning.

☞What is joy?

To count your money and find it overruns one hundred dollars.

☞What is conscience?

Something that a guilty man feels every time it thunders.

☞What is contentment?

To sit in the house and see other people stuck in the mud.

☞The boy who was caught looking into the future, has been arrested for trying to see the show without paying.

☞The chap who took the thread of life to sew the rent in his trowsers, has gone west and taken out a patent for cross-eyed needles.

☞Bryon once said, "I am convinced men do more harm to themselves than even the devil could do to them."

☞The speaker who was "drawn out," measured a foot and a half longer than before.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS CO., FOR 1857.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective counties to publish a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures yearly, We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said county, do Report as follows, to wit: from the 6th day of January, A. D., 1857, to the 5th day of January, A. D., 1858—both days inclusive:

J. L. SCHICK, Esq., Treasurer, and the COMMISSIONERS, in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

DR.

	Dolls. Cts.	
To Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	$815 90	
Outstanding County Taxes in hands of Collectors,	5,439 40	
" Quit Rents,	178 50	
County Rates & Levies assessed for 1857.		
Borough of Gettysburg,	$1,209 77	
do. Quit Rents,	178 50	
Cumberland township,	1,145 57	
Germany "	718 28	
Oxford "	1,221 79	
Huntington "	1,193 61	
Latimore "	864 20	
Hamiltonban "	1,405 44	
Liberty "	714 09	
Hamilton "	909 69	
Menallen "	869 78	
Straban "	1,283 24	
Franklin "	1,164 42	
Conowago "	953 16	
Tyrone "	629 56	
Mountjoy "	883 85	
Mountpleasant "	1,253 74	
Reading, "	1,040 49	
Berwick "	172 96	
Berwick Borough	391 73	
Freedom "	397 08	
Union "	1,183 94	
Butler "	835 30	
		20,561 19
Loan from Bank & sundry persons,		2,500 00
Abatement on State Quota for 1857,		684 21
Cash from H. Thomas, Sheriff, for Jury fees and fines for 1857,		61 00
Dividend from Water Company,		24 00
Cash from Jo'ph Martin, cost refunded,		15 00
Cash on Judgment of D. Taylor and on note of M. Powell,		59 59
Cash from M. Getz, on inquest held on the body of A. Kitchen,		17 58
Cash from A. Rife, road damages refunded,		10 00
Cash from G. Myers, Esq., and H. A. Picking, Esq., for Lumber,		10 25
Additional Tax for 1857,		90 07
Exonerated Tax from sundry persons,		10 50
Balance due Treasurer,		519 87
		$30,997 06

The outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appear to be in the hands of the following Collectors, to wit:

Years.	Collectors.	Townships.	
1854.	John E. Heikes,	Huntington,	8 58
1855.	Michael Crowl,	Franklin,	69 25
"	Samuel Sadler,	Tyrone,	141 28
1856.	Samuel Weaver,	Gettysburg B.,	203 29
"	" "	Quit Rents,	178 50
"	Henry Slaybaugh,	Butler,	220 33
1857.	Henry G. Carr,	Gettysburg B.,	528 77
"	" "	Quit Rents,	178 50
"	William Ross,	Cumberland,†	351 32
"	Jacob Klunk,	Germany,	121 28
"	Daniel Heltzell,	Oxford,*	276 79
"	Peter Miller,	Huntington,†	216 61
"	Jacob Stitzell,	Latimore,	194 20
"	George Krise,	Liberty,	116 86
"	Daniel Lynch,	Hamilton,	130 69
"	David Dill,	Menallen,	169 78
"	John McCreary,	Straban,†	532 66
"	Adam Rebert,	Franklin,	219 20
"	Anth'y Strasbaugh,	Conowago,	573 16
"	Jacob Pittenturf,	Tyrone,	250 56
"	Moses Hartman,	Mountjoy,*	322 33
"	John McMaster,	M'tpleasant,†	653 74
"	Samuel Orndorff,	Reading,*	107 49
"	Wm. Bittinger,	Berwick,*	91 73
"	Francis Wilson,	Berwick Bor.,*	37 96
"	Peter Long,	Union,†	433 94
"	Berkhart Wert,	Butler,†	500 30
			$6,799 10

☞Those marked thus (*) have paid in full since settlement. Those marked thus (†) have since paid in part. Since the settlement the sum of $3,110 35 has been paid into the Treasury, leaving in the hands of Collectors $3,689 75. The County is free from debt.

CR.

	Dolls. Cts.
By orders paid out as follows:	
By auditing & settling public accounts,	42 00
R. G. McCreary, Esq., Auditor, appointed by the Court to audit public offices,	15 00
Printing, blanks, &c.,	357 12
Sheriff's bills of Court costs,	927 83
Clerk's pay,	200 00
Abatement to Collectors of 5 per cent.,	981 00
Fox and Wild Cat scalps,	56 44
General Jury and Tip Staves' pay,	1,033 71
Assessors' pay,	541 00
Jailor's fees for keeping prisoners and Turnkey,	225 00
Wood, stone coal, hauling, &c., for public buildings,	158 89
Repairs at public buildings,	205 88
Grand Jury and Tip Staves' pay,	421 59
Register, Prothonotary, and Clerk of Sessions, fees,	150 28
Tax refunded to sundry persons,	40 98
Court Cryer's pay,	109 50
Certificates of Constables' returns,	86 79
Counsel fees and extra suits,	50 00
Treasurer of Alms House,	8,400 00
Postage and stationery for Commissioners' office,	73 97
Notes and interest paid bank and sundry persons,	2,547 67
Quit Rents paid Geo. Himes's heirs,	2 00
George Myers, Esq., Commis's pay,	175 50
Henry A. Picking, Esq, "	175 50
Josiah Benner, Esq., "	175 50
District Attorney's fees,	27 00
Keeping prisoners at E. Penit'y, (1855,)	7 77
Henry Thomas, Sheriff, conveying prisoner to E. Penitentiary,	55 00
Reward on horse thief, (one case and mileage,)	20 48
Coroner's and Justices' fees for inquisition,	29 17
Justices' and Constables' fees for committing vagrants,	31 22
Judgment Docket repaired and rebound,	32 37
New Furnace at County Prison, (G. W. Wantz,)	171 25
Surveyor's and Commissioners' pay for running division line of Franklin and Menallen townships,	85 50
John Finley, Esq., contract in full for Conowago Bridge,	1,274 00
Jonas Rautzahn, Esq., contract in full for Big Conowago Bridge,	1,120 00
Jacob King, Esq., contract in part for Muddy Run Bridge,	93 00
Officers' pay at Spring election,	413 86
" Fall Election,	501 79
Directors of the Poor pay,	60 00
Road damages and damage views,	747 62
Repairs at bridges,	634 52
Henry Thomas, Esq., for summoning jurors,	73 50
Exonerations to Collectors,	381 49
Collectors' fees,	947 31
Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,	6,799 10
Treasurer's Salary,	337 96
	$30,997 06

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures [SEAL.] exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true copy as taken from and compared with the original remaining in the books in this Office, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of said Office, at Gettysburg, the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

HENRY A. PICKING,
JOSIAH BENNER,
JACOB RAFFENSPERGER,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the undersigned, duly elected Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said county, having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, report the following to be a general statement of said accounts from the 6th day of January, A. D., 1857, to the 5th day of January, A. D., 1858—both days inclusive:

J. L. SCHICK, Esq., Treasurer, and COMMISSIONERS, in account with the County of Adams.

DR.

	Dolls. Cts.
Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	815 90
Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,	5,617 90
Amount of County Tax and Quit Rents assessed for 1857,	20,561 19
Loan from Bank and sundry persons,	2,500 00
Abatement on State Quota for 1857,	684 21
Cash from H. Thomas, Sheriff, for Jury fees and fines for 1857,	61 00
Dividend from Water Company,	24 00
Cash from Jo'ph Martin, cost refunded,	15 00
Cash on Judgment of D. Taylor and on note of M. Powell,	59 59
Cash from M. Getz on inquest held on the body of A. Kitchen,	17 58
Cash from A. Rife, road damages refunded,	10 00
Cash from G. Myers and H. A. Picking, Esqs., for lumber,	10 25
Additional Tax for 1857,	90 07
Exonerated Tax from sundry persons,	10 50
Balance due Treasurer,	519 87
	$30,997 06

CR.

		Dolls. Cts.
By outstanding Tax for	1854,	8 58
" "	1855,	210 53
" "	1856,	423 62
" Quit Rents,	1856,	178 50
" Outstanding tax	1857,	5,977 87
" Fees for	1855,	148 04
" "	1856,	709 11
" "	1857,	90 16
" Exonerations for	1855,	23 09
" "	1856,	336 66
" "	1857,	21 74
Treasurer's Commission,		337 96
Disbursements on County orders,		22,531 20
		$30,997 06

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn in pursuance of law, do Report, that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, commencing on the 6th day of January, 1857, and ending on the 5th day of January, 1858—both days inclusive: that said account, as settled above, and entered of record in Settlement Book, in the Commissioners' office of Adams county, is correct, and that we find a balance due J. L. Schick, Esq., Treasurer of Adams County, in cash, by said County, of Five Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Eighty-seven Cents ($519 87,) and the Outstanding Taxes, Six Thousand and Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine Dollars and Ten Cents, ($6,799 10.)

JOHN HAUPTMAN,
CHRISTIAN CASHMAN,
ISAAC HERETER,
} *Auditors.*

February 1, 1858. 4t

JOB WORK
JOB WORK
JOB WORK
JOB WORK
} Cheap at this Office. {
JOB WORK
JOB WORK
JOB WORK
JOB WORK

Blank Deeds, &c.

COMMON DEEDS, (single and double acknowledgment,) and Deeds for Executors and Administrators with the will annexed, just printed, on superior paper and with new type, at THE COMPILER office. Summonses, Subpoenas, Bonds, &c., also on hand and for sale. Dec. 21, 1857.

Agents Wanted.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS OPENING.—Wanted a few energetic, industrious Men, to sell Agricultural Books among the Farmers. Very favorable terms will be given. With proper attention, more than $100 per month, clear profit, above all expenses, can be realized. A rare chance to make money without risk. For particulars, apply immediately to A. O. MOORE, Agricultural Book Publisher, No. 140 Fulton Street, New York.

Jan. 4, 1858. 6t

Notice.

HAVING sold my Store, and intending to change my business, I hereby notify all who know themselves indebted to me by note or account to call and settle the same on or before the 20th of March next, as after that I will collect all claims as soon as the law will allow. I must pay my liabilities. So look out and save costs, for I mean what I say.

Jan. 18, '58. 6t JOHN HOKE.

CHEESE.—A first-rate article just received and for sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

LEMONS, good and fresh, for sale at the cheap store of BUYER & SON.

Grand Jury Report.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Adams:

The Grand Inquest, having visited the County Prison and the Alms House, take pleasure in making Report to your Honors, that they have found everything in a condition calculated to leave a favorable impression on our minds. The new Furnace in the Prison seems to work well, and admirably answers the purpose designed. The prison wall we find insufficient in several places. The Prison exhibits evidence of cleanliness and proper attention, on the part of the Sheriff and his family.

At the Alms House, we also found similar evidence of devotion to duty on the part of the Steward and his family. The buildings and grounds are in good order and every effort seems to be made to carry out the beneficent purposes of the Institution. It gives us pleasure thus to be able to testify to the good management of both Prison and Alms House, and to tender our acknowledgments to both Sheriff and Steward for their courteous deportment in furnishing us every facility to examine the departments under their charge.

Jan. 25, 1858. J. J. KUHN, *Foreman.*

If You

WANT to buy Ladies' Dress Goods at cost, call at GEORGE ARNOLD'S, where you can buy

25 cent M. Delaines at		18¾ cents
18¾ " do.		12½ "
50 " Coburg Cloth		37½ "
37½ " do		25 "
100 " Silks		75 "

Call and see them,
Jan. 4, 1858.

Agents, Attention!

DO you wish to find good employment, and make money with little or no investment, and without interfering with your regular business? If you do read this advertisement.

C. E. TODD & Co., of 392 Broome street, New York, are manufacturing and selling massive gold Pencils for $5 each, (which are cheap at that price,) and they throw in a gift or prize with each Pencil, worth from $2 up to $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $50, $75, $100, $200, and $500. Don't cry out, "Humbug! Lottery!" It's no such thing. The Pencils are sold at their cash value, and all the profits over the first cost are thrown into the gifts, which actually cost the purchaser nothing.—The prizes are distributed on a simple plan of drawing, which would take too much room to explain, but which has never failed to give complete satisfaction. We have drawn and sent to purchasers 183 gold watches of various prices, 74 purses of gold dollars, 238 gold lockets, 850 gold chains, and a corresponding number of other prizes, within two months.

THERE ARE NO BLANKS, but every purchaser draws a prize worth $2 certain, and it stands thousands of chances to be a higher figure.

We want a good agent in every neighborhood throughout the country, to solicit purchasers, and any agent, to be successful, must have a Pencil and prize to exhibit.—We pay agents $1 cash for each purchaser he obtains, and the first person in any neighborhood who applies for a Pencil and gift, will receive the agency for that locality. Should an agent obtain a valuable prize to exhibit with his Pencil, he would have little difficulty in obtaining scores of purchasers, and making it a paying business.

A NEW IDEA! READ!! READ!!!—We ask nobody to send their money till they know what prize they draw. Any person wishing to try their luck, can first send us their name and address, and we will make their drawing and inform them by return mail what prize they drew, when they can send on and take the Pencil and prize, or not, whichever they choose. We give this privilege only once to a purchaser. After the first drawing, every purchaser will be required to send in advance, through the authorized agent. We will send with each drawing the number taken out, with full description of the plan of drawing.

Address C. E. TODD & CO.,
392 Broome Street, New York.

Jan. 18, 1858.

The Grand Show!

AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Adults,........................... FREE.
Children, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!

which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for cash. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented

TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES!

On Wednesday, October 28,

and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

GOOD FITS!

with the following unrivalled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest priced qualities. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes,

to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

VARIETIES!

the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.

Oct. 26, 1857. tf

Auctioneering.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING, residing in Breckinridge street, near James Pierce's, Gettysburg, offers his services to the public as a *Sale Crier* and *Auctioneer*. His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endeavor to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

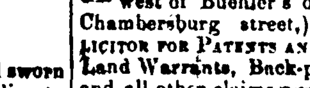
Aug. 17, 1857.

Edward McIntire,

SURVEYOR for the county of Adams. Office in Liberty township. Post-Office address, *Emmitsburg, Md.*

Nov. 16, 1857.*

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.



HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Kruth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever. [Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

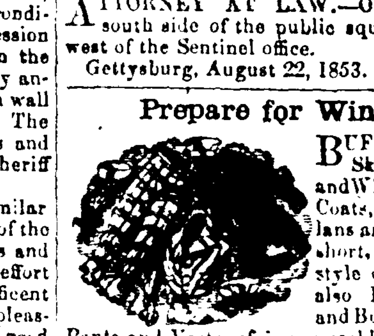
Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.

Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

Prepare for Winter.



BUFFALO, Seal Skin, Lion Skin and Whirlpool Over Coats, Talmas, Raglans and Loops—in short, every new style of OverCoat; also Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pants and Vests, of innumerable styles and patterns, suitable for old and plain men, as well as for the gay, and for boys. All these are to be had at the very lowest prices at

Oct. 26. SAMSON'S.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.—You will find the handsomest and cheapest Ladies' Dress Goods and long Shawls in town at the store of GEO. ARNOLD & CO.

COOK STOVES!—Four styles of Cook Stoves—the Noble Cook, Royal Cook, William Penn, and the Sea Shell—for sale at the Ware Room of SHEADS & BUEHLER.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

Cheap Goods

STILL COMING AT FAHNESTOCK'S.—We have just received from New York and Philadelphia another supply of cheap Goods, to which we invite the attention of the public. We purchased at auction several cases of very cheap Tickings, which we can sell at a bargain.

Thirty-one cent Tickings for 25 cents;
Twenty-five " 18¾ "
Eighteen and three-fourths at 15 " &c.

We have yet on hand some of those cheap Muslins and Prints which have made such a noise among judges of cheap goods. Having been in the city almost constantly during the last few months, we were enabled to watch opportunities for obtaining bargains, and we now propose to give our numerous customers the benefit of them. Don't fail to come to

Dec. 28, 1857. FAHNESTOCKS'.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO.—This Institution receives deposites, for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposites, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of $10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5,00, and on each additional $5,000 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposites every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

President, GEORGE THRONE.
Treasurer & Secretary, GEORGE ARNOLD.

Directors,

John Brough,	John Horner,
Samuel Durboraw,	George Arnold,
A. Heintzelman,	Jacob Musselman,
D. McCreary,	D. McConaughy,
William Culp,	John Mickley,
Robert Horner,	John Throne.

April 6, 1857.

Attention!

FIVE HUNDRED MEN WANTED—To buy Over-Coats from PICKING;
TO buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
TO buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
TO buy Business-coats from Picking;
To buy Business-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress and Common Coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress and Common Coats from Picking;
TO buy Buffalo and Gum Shoes, Clocks, Violins and Accordeons from Picking;
TO buy Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Trunks and Carpet Sacks from Picking;
TO buy Umbrellas and Canes from FRANKLIN B. PICKING.

Dec. 21, 1857.

Great Rush

TO JACOBS & BRO'S., Baltimore street, near the Diamond, to see the stacks of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which they have just received from the city, as well as the first class lot of Ready-made Clothing now on hand—Over Coats, Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests.

Don't forget that for anything in the men's line of wear, you can never go amiss by calling at Jacobs'. If you want a fine coat, or pants, or vest, rely upon it you cannot be better accommodated anywhere, either as to quality, make or price. So with middle, or low priced goods. They offer a varied stock, and defy competition. They will sell Ready-made Clothing, *all of their own making-up*, at prices as low as city clothing, which are so apt to rip and give way. They are practical tailors themselves, and hence turn out nothing but what they know to be well gotten up.—Give them a call—look at their stock—and if you are not pleased, there's no harm done. No trouble to show goods.

☞The latest New York and Philadelphia Fashions received.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1857.

Wingerd, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE *Moleskin, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,*

N. W. Cor. BALTIMORE & HOWARD STS.,

Adam B. Wingerd,
Daniel S. White,
John A. Swope.
} *BALTIMORE, MD.*

Aug. 3, 1857.

New Goods.

GEO. ARNOLD & CO. have just received a large stock of New Goods, among which are Ladies' Dress Goods in great variety, cheap Cloths, Over-coatings, Cassimers, Jeans, Satinets, Cords, Vestings, Flannels, Shawls, Carpets, and Domestics generally, with a large stock of Ready-Made Clothing, all of our own making; warranted to be well made and to fit well, also a large stock of Groceries, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see us.

Oct. 12, 1857.

☞A few STOVES on hand will be sold cheap.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Horner, E. W. Stahle, J. Aughinbaugh, Abdiel F. Gitt.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 28, 1857.

Fall & Winter Goods.

J. L. SCHICK would avail himself of this medium of announcing to the community and public in general, that he has received from the cities the largest and most complete stock of DRY GOODS, that it has ever been your pleasure to examine in this place, all of which has been selected with time, the utmost care, and with particular reference to the tastes and wants of the people of this locality, and which for beauty of style and cheapness, he challenges competition. In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, he has all styles, qualities, shades, and colors of Goods, suitable for the season. He invites the Ladies to call and take a look through his selections at their earliest convenience. FOR THE GENTLEMEN, he has a choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., all good and cheap.

Don't pass by Schick's—he will always be found ready to show Goods and sell cheap—among the very cheapest.

Gettysburg, Oct. 19, '57.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES of all kinds, qualities, sizes, and shapes, for Men, Boys, Youths and Children, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

One Dollar & Seventy-five Cents,

PAID IN ADVANCE,

Will Secure the Regular Visit of

"The Compiler,"

to the Home of any Family in the County

ITS PERUSAL WILL

Afford Instruction and Amusement.

FOR FATHERS,

MOTHERS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS,

OLD AND YOUNG,

MALE AND FEMALE.

No family should be without the Compiler.

☞$1,75 could be spent in no more profitable manner than by subscribing for the "COMPILER," which will furnish you with all the news of the day, the markets, the marriages and the deaths occurring in the community, with choice selections of literature, poetry, wit and humor, and all that will go to make up a first-rate Family Newspaper. Address the Editor and Proprietor, HENRY J. STAHLE. May 18.

JOB PRINTING.

☞We are better prepared than ever to execute JOB PRINTING, *in its various branches.* With two Presses, and an unusually large assortment of jobbing letter and other materials, the public may rest assured that for neatness and expedition in doing work, the "COMPILER" Office "can't be beat."

Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate lot of work, and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Rockaway and Boat-Body *Carriages; Falling-Top, Rockaway & Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.*

With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality—and his prices are among the lowest.

☞Repairing done at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Call!

JACOB TROXEL.

June 15, 1857.

JEWELRY, Watches, Pistols, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Harmonicans, Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, at all prices, to be had at SAMSON'S.

The Largest Chair

AND Furniture Establishment in Baltimore—MATHIOT'S GAY ST. WAREROOMS *No. 25 North Gay street*, near Fayette, where are kept always on hand, or made to order, every style of French TETE-A-TETES, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff and Medallion Parlor ARM CHAIRS, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff Carved PARLOR CHAIRS, in sets, with Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

SOFAS, half French Spring Mahogany, and Walnut Parlor CHAIRS, in Hair, Cloth or Plush.

ROCKING CHAIRS—various designs, in Hair, Cloth and Plush.

Stuff Spring LOUNGES—a large assortment always on hand, or any pattern made or covered with any goods to order.

CHAMBER SUITS—in Mahogany or Walnut, complete, from $34 up.

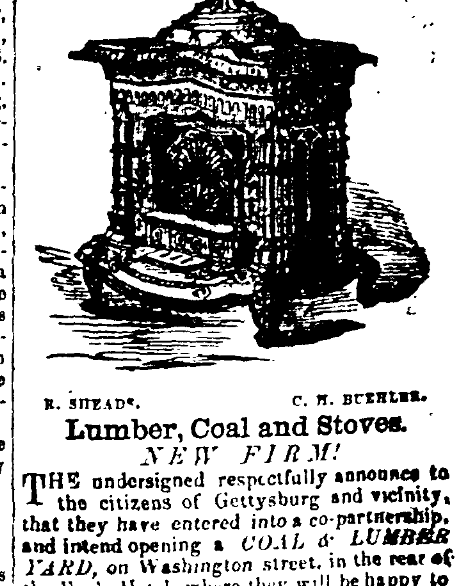
CANE CHAIRS and Rocking do.—the largest assortment ready made in any one house in the United States—from $12 a doz. en up.

Bar Room, Office and Dining CHAIRS, in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany, with Cane, Wood or Stuffed Seats—an assortment embracing over 50 dozen.

Wood seat CHAIRS and SETTEES and Rocking Chairs—over 100 dozen.

A. MATHIOT, 25 North Gay Street, near Fayette street.

May 18, 1857. 1y



R. SHEADS. C. H. BUEHLER.

Lumber, Coal and Stoves.

NEW FIRM!

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have entered into a co-partnership, and intend opening a *COAL & LUMBER YARD,* on Washington street, in the rear of the Eagle Hotel, where they will be happy to see all who may favor them with a call. They will furnish every variety of *Stove, Blacksmith and Limeburner's COAL*, at the lowest possible wholesale rates, in order to introduce it into general use. They also intend keeping a full and general assortment of LUMBER, as soon as the Railroad is completed. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of COAL and WOOD STOVES, among which are the celebrated William Penn, Noble Cook, Royal Cook and Sea Shell Cook Stoves. Also the Charm, Capitol, Victor, Planter, Premium and Parlor Cook Stoves, Air-tight, Star, Franklin, Hot-air Parlor Grate, Lady Washington, Oak, Magnolia, Union, Air-tight Bare Cylinder, Tropic and Harp Cannon Stoves.

Persons wishing to examine their stock will please call at their Stove Ware Room, on West Middle street, at the residence of Robert Sheads.

☞Orders promptly attended to.

ROBERT SHEADS,
C. HENRY BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1857.